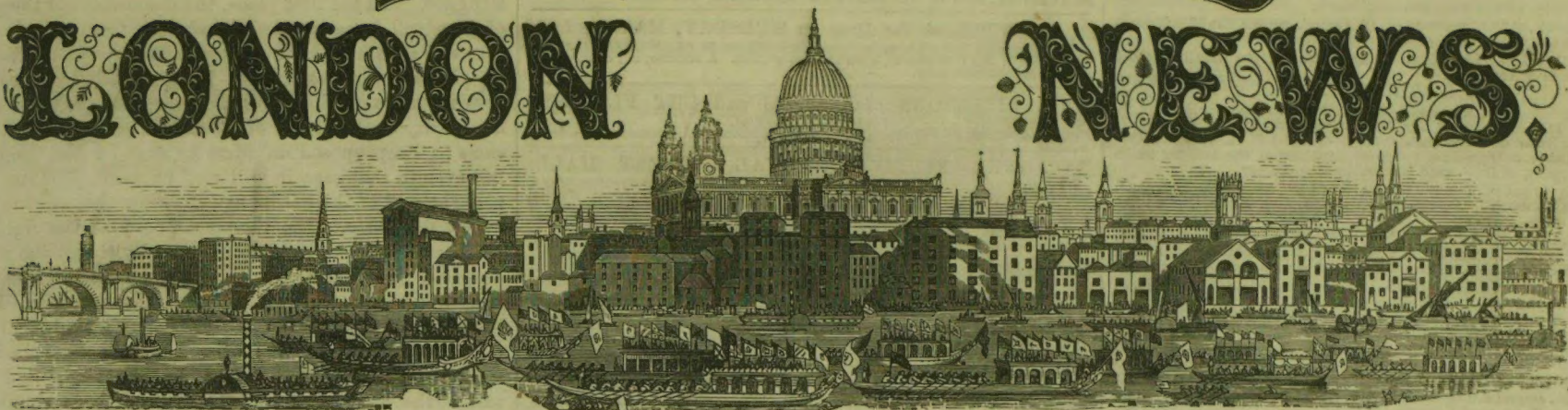


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1973.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: A RUSSIAN OUTPOST OF THE ADVANCED GUARD IN ROUMANIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Brownhill, Rochdale, the wife of E. A. N. Roys, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Singapore, the wife of the Hon. John Douglas, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at 30, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Waterford, of twin daughters.

On the 25th ult., at 1, Clarendon Villas, Putney, the wife of Robert Walrod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Southborough, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Bigsby, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Major-General E. A. Rowland, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Geraldine, youngest daughter of the late Baron de Hochepeid Larpen, of Holmwood House, Dorking, Surrey.

On the 26th ult., at St. James's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. C. D. Keibel, William Lennard, of Middlesborough, to Rosa Lambie, of Southampton. No cards.

On Feb. 27, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Wilson Bell, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, to Ada Montfort, second daughter of the late E. F. S. G. Montfort Bromley, of Scotsdale, Tasmania.

On the 26th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Helyar, Esq., her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, eldest son of William Helyar, Esq., of Coker Court, Somersetshire, to Violet, only daughter of C. F. Webster-Wedderburn, Esq., of Hove, Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., at sea, on the homeward voyage from Natal, Arnott Browning, C.E., second son of the late Rev. David Cunningham Browning, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 38 years.

On the 25th ult., at Egham Hithe Cottage, Staines, Eliza Henrietta, last surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 56th Regiment in her 89th year.

On the 24th ult., at Ewell, Surrey, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Maude, Esq., of Selaby Park, in the county of Durham, and widow of Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B., in her 81st year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dalton; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ely.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry (first Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Augustus Francis Tollemache; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon William Walsham How.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Anger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear on the Missionary Church of England.
Welsh Church (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), Queen Victoria-street, E.C., anniversary services at 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., Canon Griffiths, of Machynlleth.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m., Rev. Professor Wace.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, on Divinity), and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, jubilee, Willis's Rooms.
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Anniversaries: British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, noon; Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.; Christian Evidence Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.; Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., annual oration.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Easter Term ends.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Street Tramways; Sir W. G. Armstrong on Water Pressure Machinery).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Anniversaries: Church of England Temperance Society, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m.; Home Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Medico-Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

Half Quarter day.
Literary Fund, eighty-eighth anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, jubilee celebration, St. Paul's, 4 p.m., preacher, the Bishop of London.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Lucas on the Artesian System of the Thames Basin).
Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
National Health Society, 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Davis on a New Process for Production of Soda).
Anniversaries: London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 10 a.m.; Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, 4.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace on the Intellectual Movements and Secret Societies of Russia, 9 p.m.).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, morning.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pollock on Modern French Poetry).
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, and in next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Miles.			
April 25	29.869	43.6	33.9	71	7	50.2	36.7	E. N.E. E.N.E.	247	0.000	"
26	29.920	42.3	25.5	79	8	48.4	36.8	E. N.E.	314	0.000	"
27	29.778	43.5	34.1	72	9	49.1	39.3	E.N.E.	503	0.050	"
28	29.724	44.7	36.5	75	10	49.6	41.9	E.N.E. E.N.E.	348	0.000	"
29	29.811	45.0	39.8	73	—	50.2	39.9	E. N.N.E.	218	1.100	"
30	30.124	44.2	34.8	72	9	49.7	41.8	N.N.E.	321	0.000	"
May 1	30.354	41.2	28.7	74	10	45.7	36.3	N. N.N.E. N.E.	247	0.000	"

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.881	29.928	29.855	29.686	29.804	30.082	30.346
Temperature of Air	46.5	44.9	46.1	46.3	44.9	44.3	42.9
Temperature of Evaporation	42.3	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.0	41.4	37.9
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	E.N.E.	E.	N.E.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 50	8 27	9 5 43	10 18	10 50	11 37	11 45
—	—	—	—	—	0 5	0 25
0 45	1 13	1 45	2 18	2 50	3 27	4 1

H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne) has graciously consented to OPEN the GRAND FANCY SALE in AID of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 25 to 28, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, to be held, by kind permission of the Duke of Wellington, his RIDING-SCHOOL, 23, ALBERT-TERRACE, Knightsbridge, at Twelve o'clock on TUESDAY, MAY 15. The Band of the Royal Artillery will attend.

ADMISSION at the Door on TUESDAY, MAY 15, from Twelve till Two o'clock, 5s.; after Two o'clock, 2s. 6d. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MAY 16 and 17, open at Two o'clock. Admission, 1s.; children and their attendants half price.

CONTRIBUTIONS of PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS will be gladly welcomed. 43, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W. EDWARD H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Monday Evenings, May 7, May 14, Eight o'clock; Wednesday Evenings, May 9, May 16, Eight o'clock; Saturday Afternoons, May 12, May 19, Three o'clock. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelmj, Leader of Orchestra. Richter and Dannreuther, Conductors of Rehearsals. Materna, Sadler, von Grun, Exter, Waibel, Herren Hill, Unger, Schlosser, and Chandon, Vocalists. Orchestra of 200 instrumentalists. Prices of Admission to each Concert: Private Boxes, from 5 g.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets, Programmes, and all information may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and ESSEX, Directors. Chief Ticket-Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Last but One, THIS, SATURDAY, EVENING, MAY 5.—Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Otman Goldberg, Misses Cora and Marie Stuart, and Mr. McGuckin. Grand Orchestra, Chorus, and the Band of the Scots Guards. One Hundred and Fifty Performers. Conductor, M. Riviere. ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission, One Shilling.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. "Grards" with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression. Day Performances, at 1.15 for the Evening. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Grards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO POSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett; EDWIN AND ANGELINA, by Mr. Corney Grain; and "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Seventy-Eighth and Last Time but Six of SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by a Farce. On Saturday Morning next, May 12, "King Richard III." Saturday Night, Tenison's "Queen Mary." For the Benefit of Miss Bateman.

MISS COWEN'S DRAMATIC RECITATIONS, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, 1877, to commence at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d. Tickets may be had at St. George's Hall; of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 59, New Bond-street; and of Miss Cowen, 11, Warwick-crescent, Maida-hill, N.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works. NOW OPEN, at EURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 24 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

Her Majesty's Proclamation announcing the firm and determined purpose of her Government to "maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the state of war unhappily existing" between the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, marks a further stage, so far at least as this country is concerned, of the Eastern Question. It tells much, and it suggests even more. It is the end of a long series of efforts made by the Government of the United Kingdom, but made unsuccessfully, to preserve peace. We shall not discuss the political wisdom or unwisdom of the English Cabinet as it respects the past. Whether a more decided policy two years or even a twelvemonth ago would have been more likely to precipitate a European war, or to retard it, we must leave to the judgment of our readers. Certainly, the course which has been pursued has not served to accomplish the main object at which it aimed. War has come, though not in an indefinite form. It is not between the United Powers of Europe and the Porte, but simply between Russia on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Russia, impelled, no doubt, by internal necessities, has unexpectedly taken upon herself the execution of the Resolutions arrived at by the Conference at Constantinople. She can, perhaps, plead an international justification of the act, though there may be something in the manner of it to which the other Signatory Powers may take objection. We take up an attitude of neutrality in regard to the contest, as do the other Powers. The question occurs whether we shall be able to maintain it to the end—in other words, will the War be localised, or is it likely to be extended? Will it be confined to the object proposed by Russia, or will the probable progress of Russian Arms rouse her ambition to turn to selfish account the victories she may chance to win? Will armed interference in the dispute be forced upon England by any probable issue of the contest? This is a question which the Royal Proclamation of neutrality immediately thrusts upon our consideration.

Reasonable hopes may be entertained that the policy of Great Britain may be kept disentangled from any international complications likely to arise from the pending struggle. In the first place, the disposition of the people of England is so decided to abstain from affording any material assistance to the Porte in its present conflict that no Government would feel itself justified in running counter to its manifestations. It may be able to command a majority of the House of Commons against the Resolutions to be proposed on Monday next by Mr. Gladstone, but even in that case it will not be authorised to interpret the will of the nation as favouring the position taken up by the Porte. The remedial policy of the right hon. gentleman may be condemned even by those who are unprepared to sympathise with or to protect the anarchical rule which for a long time past has prevailed in the insurgent Provinces of Turkey. There would seem to be no sufficient reason why what has been done before in similar instances should not be repeated, and that under the Suzerainty of the Sultan there should not be established by the success of Russian arms a degree of administrative self-government which will, at any rate, guarantee the Rayahs against the license of the Pashas. To some extent, it may be true that the influence of Russia in South-Eastern Europe will be increased by the part she is taking in the settlement of this question. It seems natural enough that it should be so. But this has not always been the case in similar enterprises, nor is it by any means certain that a more intimate acquaintance with the general style of Russian rule will tend to cement ties of fraternity between the Slavs of Turkey and those of Russia. At any rate, England has had her choice in the affair, and, perhaps, has chosen wisely. What she would not do herself, although recognising the expedience of being done, she has little right to protest against as being done by another.

But, quite independently of public opinion in this country, the localisation of this War appears to be more than probable. Russia has to do, it should be borne in mind, not with England only, but with other European Powers, in her conduct of hostilities and in the permanent end to which she may turn them to account. Even on the hypothesis that she finds herself able in a military sense to dispose of the difficulties with which she will have to grapple, there are empires as strong as herself with which she will have to reckon before she can appropriate to other purposes than those which she has publicly set forth the fruits of victory. She is acting, at present, with the acquiescence of Austria and Germany, to say nothing of France and Italy. So long as she restricts her military action to the internal reforms approved of by the Conference she may count upon their neutrality, "benevolent," or otherwise, as the case may be. But should she be tempted to seize Constantinople, or possess herself of the Mouths of the Danube, or annex to her territory the Bosphorus and its adjacent shores, she would unquestionably evoke from the European Powers we have already named a protest to which it would be madness in her to turn a deaf ear. As the *Times* has pertinently remarked, "Germany could not permit the Gates of the Bosphorus, and thus the freedom of the Danube, to be at the mercy of Russia. Austria would forbid such a conquest for reasons at least as peremptory as the motives which would guide this country. It could not be permitted by Powers which, like Italy and France, have a great naval stake in the Mediterranean. Ambitious as Russia may be, we cannot suppose that she would absolutely invite a disaster." Taken in conjunction with the known wishes of the English people, the interests of the European Powers on the Continent may well serve to calm down apprehensions, not otherwise unreasonable, perhaps, respecting the lengths to which Russia may carry the war she has commenced. Possibly, without any active concurrence of her own, it may eliminate Turkish rule, or at all events the rule of the present oligarchy of Pashas, from South-Eastern Europe. But at present there would appear to be no well-founded reason for believing that the neutrality of England cannot safely be maintained to the last. She is not likely to help the Porte. She will not be called upon, it is hoped, to measure her strength with Russia. The Czar's armies will find enough to do in carrying into effect the published programme of the Government at St. Petersburg. And, whatever may be their success, it is certain that their progress will be vigilantly—perhaps somewhat suspiciously—watched by the neutral Powers. Unlooked for occurrences may, of course, turn up to disturb the calculations of the political world; but men do not usually base their expectations of the future upon conclusions which cannot be reasonably sustained.

A number of appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George were gazetted on Tuesday night. Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. Wellington Cairns, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. Maxse, and Mr. William FitzHerbert, agent for the colony of New Zealand, are appointed Knight Commanders.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke, on Wednesday opened the new East London Hospital for Children, which has been erected at Shadwell. A very cordial welcome was given to the illustrious visitors to the East-End by the inhabitants; and at the hospital Lord Enfield read an address thanking them and giving a brief history of the institution. A dejeuner followed, at which a list of subscriptions amounting to £2000 was read.

THE COURT.

The Queen was visited at Windsor Castle on Thursday week by King Francis of Naples and the Duke of Teck; they remained to luncheon. Commander Ruggiero de Besia was in attendance on King Francis. Her Majesty's dinner party the previous evening included the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Emma Osborne, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Lord Bagot.

The Bishop of Truro was introduced to the Queen at the castle yesterday week, and did homage on his appointment. Princess Beatrice was present at the ceremony. The Duchess of Edinburgh went to Cumberland Lodge, and lunched with Prince and Princess Christian. The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond and Lady Drummond, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell of Blythwood dined with her Majesty and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley, Professor of Music in Edinburgh University, played on the organ in St. George's Hall in the afternoon, before the Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Princess Christian and Captain A. B. Haig, R.E., dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., Canon of Llandaff, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. This being the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Edinburgh went to London and attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. The Duchess dined with the Russian Ambassador, and returned to the castle in the evening.

The Queen held a Council on Monday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. The Portuguese Minister, Chevalier D'Antes, was introduced to an audience of the Queen and presented his credentials. Mr. Justice Fry and Colonel Herbert Sandford, Royal Artillery, received the honour of knighthood.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left the castle on Tuesday for London. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. This was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. His Royal Highness, who had arrived at the palace early in the morning from Dublin, met the Queen on her arrival. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom. Prince Arthur, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone were included in the Queen's dinner party. The Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. Prince Leopold went to the Criterion Theatre.

The Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Countess of Caledon, Lady Emma Osborne, and the equestrian waiting, visited the exhibition of flowers held in the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received by Lord Aberdare (president) and the council of the Horticultural Society, who attended her round the exhibition. The boys of Christ's Hospital, of the Foundation of King Charles II., arrived at the palace to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, entered the Picture-Gallery at a quarter to three o'clock, when various gentlemen connected with the hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, president; after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her by each boy separately. Her Majesty selected from amongst the drawings a water-colour drawing of her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, by Frank D. Thomsett, of the Mathematical School. Subsequently the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom on Thursday.

The Queen's visit to the Camp at Aldershot has been fixed for Monday next.

Princess Beatrice inspected Miss Thompson's pictures at the gallery of the Fine-Art Society on Tuesday. Prince Leopold was present at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Literature last week, of which his Royal Highness is a member.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major-General H. Ponsonby has succeeded Colonel G. A. Maude as Equerry in Waiting, and Colonel Maude has arrived as second Equerry in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM ON TUESDAY.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian were present. The customary state ceremony was observed. This being collar day, the knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.

The Queen wore a dress with a train of black brocade silk, trimmed with passementerie and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of sapphires and diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of sapphires and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabella of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of pale pink silk, trimmed with Honiton lace and pale blue corn-flowers. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabella of Portugal, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a petticoat of rich pale green and cream-colour pout-de-soie, trimmed with rich green fringe. Corsage and train pale green satin, lined and trimmed with cream-colour. Head-dress, a ruby and diamond diadem, feather and veil; ornaments, necklace, brooch, and earrings of rubies and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, and St. Katherine of Russia.

The Court was very fully attended; various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place, and in the general circle about 180 presentations were made to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales reached Marseilles on Wednesday in the *Sultan*, and was saluted by a French man-of-war and by

the guns of the port, on landing. His Royal Highness, after receiving various dignitaries, landed at three p.m., and left by railway for Paris. The Prince has been again appointed Grand First Principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons of England.

The Duke of Connaught was present yesterday week at a ball given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, opened the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell on Wednesday. The Duchess after inspecting the three wards named them "Princess Mary," "Enfield," and "Heckford," the last being the name of the founder. The Bishop of London took part in the ceremony. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade was in attendance. The Duke and Duchess dined with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Petre on Tuesday in Berkeley-square.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House from Chatsworth.

The Duke of Norfolk has arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Arundel Castle.

The Duchess of Beaufort has arrived in town from Badminton.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Mary Scott have arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster kept their Silver Wedding on Saturday. There were great rejoicings at Chester and other places in celebration of the event.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain P. Green have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square on the Continent. Countess Olga Münster, Lady in Waiting to the Empress of Germany, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

The coming of age of Mr. Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan Lloyd Mostyn, heir to the barony and extensive estates of Mostyn, was celebrated on Tuesday in Flintshire. The present heir, who attained his majority on April 7 last, is the son of the late Hon. T. E. Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, and grandson of the present Lord Mostyn.

On Wednesday Mrs. Ward Hunt held her first reception this season at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall. The full band of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, conducted by the bandmaster, Mr. Kappey, was in attendance.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Robert Parker, M.A., third son of the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, with Emma Jane, only daughter of the Hon. Edward Kenyon, of Maesfen, Chester, took place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Thursday week. Mr. Herbert J. Hope was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice M. Kenyon and Miss Georgina Dunbar, her cousins, and the Ladies Mary and Evelyn Parker, sisters of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white silk dress, trimmed with Brussels lace and small bunches of orange-flowers; wreath of orange-blossoms, and veil. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of ivory white silk, trimmed with rose-coloured ribbons, with toques hats to match. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, assisted by the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., the Vicar.

The marriage of Mr. Edmund Mallet Vaughan, of Lapsley, Staffordshire, and Miss Mary Vaughan, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Vaughan, was celebrated on Thursday week at the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, Cadogan-terrace. Mr. Francis Monckton, M.P., was best man; the bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Gerard and the Hon. Catherine Gerard. Each wore a gold porte bonheur bracelet, with "Minnie" in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father. The religious ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Macmullen. The wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the Hon. George Vaughan, in Wilton-crescent.

The marriage of Lord Fermoy and the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady has been solemnised at Tullybrackey church, near Rockbarton, the bride's residence. A deputation from the tenantry presented the bride with an address.

The Lord Mayor has received from Mr. T. E. Wales, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines in Wales, an official statement of the different plans which were tried to effect the release of the imprisoned men in the Tynewydd Mine. Referring to the final plan adopted, he states that the engineers and officials knew that the water which was kept back by the compressed air was standing from four to five feet above the men, and when it was resolved to open out the three holes which had been bored through and plugged, and allow the air to escape from the imprisoned men till it was reduced to the same pressure as the air with them, it was seen that as the air was discharged the water would rise, and if the men were not extricated in sufficient time they would be drowned. On the other hand, the engineers knew they could not pump the water out for some two or three days, and the men had told them that they could not live much longer. As soon as the holes were opened and the air allowed to escape the water began to rise, and the men said that they would soon be drowned. For two hours the imprisoned men continued to call out in the most pitiful tones that they would soon be drowned; and they also tried to stop up the holes. At last, however, when the water had risen to within a few inches of their mouths it ceased to rise. The men were then informed that they were quite safe and would be relieved in a short time, and asked if they would have food sent through the holes, or wait until they were relieved. They replied they would wait, as they could live a little longer. Mr. Wales says that the conduct of all—mining engineers, medical men, and colliers—was far above any language to express; he also praises the bravery shown by the two divers from London. The Court of Common Council has voted 100 guineas towards the Mansion House Fund, which now amounts to over £1800. The five men rescued continue to go on favourably. The body of another of the drowned colliers has been recovered.—Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has extended the two decorations styled "The Albert Medal of the First Class" and "the Albert Medal of the Second Class" to cases of gallantry in saving life on land. This is done to enable her Majesty to confer that honour upon the rescuers of the entombed miners.—At a special meeting of the committee of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday it was resolved that the honorary medal of the society be granted to the miners at Pontypridd who most distinguished themselves in rescuing their fellow-workmen from the colliery.—A special morning performance, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, was given on Thursday at the Folly Theatre, Charing-cross, in aid of the rescued miners and their brave deliverers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very heavy week's racing was wound up at Sandown Park last Saturday, and, under the auspices of Messrs. Pratt and Barbrook, and the energetic management of Mr. Hwa Williams, the most successful meeting that has ever taken place at Sandown was brought off. The Esher Stakes, with £500 added, was quite a second City and Suburban, and fell an easy prey to Ironstone (6 st. 7 lb.), who had a very light weight for a five-year-old. Balbriggan (7 st. 13 lb.) was strongly fancied, but failed to show to nearly such advantage as at Epsom. Woodcock (12 st. 5 lb.) well sustained his high character as a hurdle-racer by winning the Great Sandown Hurdle-Race, beating Scamp (12 st. 7 lb.) very easily indeed; and Grace, who displayed such smart form at Epsom, secured another rich two-year-old event for Mr. Peck. Last Saturday, which was devoted entirely to jumping events, made a grand conclusion to a brilliant meeting. Eight ran for the Grand International Steeplechase, which was carried off by Congress (12 st. 7 lb.), one of the most consistent steeplechasers of the day, who, though he does not know how to fall or refuse, has occupied the tantalising position of second on several occasions this season. A few strides from home it appeared as though he would once more take his old position, but Citizen (10 st. 3 lb.) swerved just at the finish, and suffered a neck defeat.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting opened most tamely last Tuesday, and, with the exception of the Two Thousand Guineas, there was not a race that we need allude to on the first two days. The second victory of Skylark over Coltness, in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, naturally gave renewed confidence to the followers of Silvio for the great event, as the latter was said to be able to beat the four-year-old at 10 lb. Still the great rush was upon Morier, who was confidently reported to be a second Macgregor, and at last he fairly passed Chamant in the quotations, a shade under 2 to 1 being accepted about him. Great disappointment was felt that he was not saddled in the paddock, where Chamant certainly bore off the palm on the score of looks and condition, and everyone connected with him made no secret of their confidence, which did not appear to be in the least shaken by the moderate display made by Verneuil "across the water" last Sunday. Strachino, the other French representative, did not create a favourable impression; and, as he was said to have lately given evidence of the possession of a very bad temper, he receded several points in the betting. There was little delay at the post before Monachus, in the centre of the course, jumped off with a slight advantage, and, making running at his best pace, showed the way for Brown Prince on his left, with The Monk, Silvio, and Thunderstone all in a cluster close up with them on the Stand side. Following immediately on their heels came Chamant on the left. On the other side of the course were Kingsclere, Morier, and the Voltella colt, while stretching away from these were Silvio and Warren Hastings, with Strachino—who showed a deal of temper at the post—whipping in. Little change occurred in this order of running until half way across the flat, where Monachus still held possession of the lead; but Brown Prince had ceded his position to Thunderstone, who now came on in advance of the American, the pair being just in front of Silvio and Chamant, The Monk and Warren Hastings being most prominent of the remainder, of whom Morier was being hard ridden in order to live with the front rank. Coming over Bushes Hill Strachino made his effort, and, fairly running into his horses, looked like making a bid for victory; but he died away again immediately, and at the top of the hill Chamant romped to the front, with Silvio struggling on in his track, followed by Brown Prince, and thus they ran into the Abingdon Mile Bottom. As soon as the ascent was commenced for home Lord Falmouth's colt was in trouble, and gave way to Brown Prince, who made an ineffectual effort to overhaul Chamant, the latter easily holding his own to the end, and winning, without ever being fairly called upon, by a length. Ridden out to the end, Silvio obtained third place, three parts of a length behind Brown Prince. The Voltella colt, who came with a rush at last, was a moderate fourth, about a neck in advance of Monachus and The Monk, fifth and sixth respectively. Thunderstone and Strachino, close together, were the next pair, about a dozen lengths in front of Morier, who ran in trouble from the moment the flag fell, and Kingsclere was the absolute last. The surprises of the race were the forward position held by the American colt, Brown Prince, and the miserable exhibition of Morier. It is probable that the latter's running was far too bad to be true; indeed, he was slightly lame at the post, owing to an accident on the previous night; still, Chamant had the race so completely in hand from start to finish that he jumped at once to 2 to 1 for the Derby.

The Craven Hounds were sold by auction on Wednesday, and realised 1175 gs.

On Saturday last the new grounds of the London Athletic Club, situated at Stamford-bridge, Fulham, were formally opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; and on the following Monday W. Slade and J. Gibb ran a four-mile match there. The latter made the running at a great pace, and, as Slade's right leg most unfortunately gave way, he had to retire just before finishing two miles, which the leader covered in 9 min. 51 sec.

T. Taylor and Joseph Bennett played their third match this season, on a championship table, last Thursday week. Each of the previous games had fallen to Taylor, who won them by 27 and 21 points respectively, and, after another wonderfully close contest, he was again successful, this time by only 11 points.

An international contest of a peaceful nature is to come off on the Thames in the summer. The Thames International Regatta, which is warmly supported by Mr. Gulston and Mr. Hastie, the captains of the London and Thames Rowing Clubs, is fixed to take place on July 26, 27, and 28, and is expected to draw oarsmen from America, France, and Germany to compete with English amateurs and watermen for the valuable prizes to be offered on the occasion. Three hundred pounds will be presented as the first prize for the professional four-oared race; and entries should be made to Mr. J. Leith, secretary of the Thames International Regatta, 18, Bennet's-hill, London, E.C.

A new railway was opened on Wednesday, connecting the seaside village of Felixstowe with the Great Eastern system. The junction is at Waterfield, a few miles beyond Ipswich. The total length of the line, which has been made at the sole cost of Colonel Tomline, is fourteen miles and a half.

The inauguration of a training school for nurses in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital took place on Tuesday. A large block of buildings within the precincts of the hospital has been set apart and fitted up as a "Home" for the present nursing staff and the candidates for training. For the latter the period of training is fixed at twelve months, at the end of which time their proficiency will be thoroughly tested by a series of examinations, upon passing which they will be granted a certificate of proficiency, and will be free to remain in the hospital or to seek private engagements.

T H E W A R I N T H E E A S T .

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TURKISH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE.



ENCAMPMENT OF TURKISH CAVALRY.



THE TURKISH IRONCLAD HAMIDIEH.

THE WAR.

The Russian armies, both in Europe and in Asia, commanded respectively by the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, have made some progress in their advance to the invasion of Turkey, since the declaration of war at the beginning of last week. The geographical bearings of the campaign in Europe will be rendered more intelligible by the aid of our Panoramic View, which is given as an Extra Supplement to the present Number of this Journal, with the further assistance, in our ordinary Supplement, of a special Map of the Dobrukscha, and the Delta of the Danube, on the western shore of the Black Sea. The Dobrukscha or Dobruja, as most of our readers know, is the spacious alluvial plain almost inclosed by a great bend of the Lower Danube, flowing northward first to Braila (or Brailow) and to the commercial port of Galatz, but thence turning eastward, nearly at a right angle, to pass into the Black Sea by three several channels, which are the Kilia, the Sulina, and the St. George's mouth of the Danube. All the territory on this right bank of the Danube is under the immediate rule of the Sultan, forming part of Bulgaria; whilst the left bank of that river, with the lands formerly known as Wallachia and Moldavia, belongs to the Slav Principality of Roumania, over which Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has been called to reign. To the north-east of Roumania is the Russian province of Bessarabia, approaching the Danube as near as possible, but nowhere actually touching it. The river Pruth, a tributary of the Danube, marks the frontier between the Russian Empire and the province of Roumania, which owes a modified allegiance to the Sultan; and the crossing of the Pruth by the Russian troops within a few hours of the declaration of war last week, must have been considered a positive act of hostility towards Turkey. It has been followed by the Russian occupation of Galatz, of the Barboschi bridge over the Sereth, of the neighbouring river Buceo, and of the town of Braila. But the passage of the Danube anywhere in those parts would be a difficult and dangerous attempt while the broad river is swollen by the late heavy rains, and the roads through the Dobrukscha are quite impassable from the mud and mire. Our Artist's view of the scenery at the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube, some miles below Galatz, has an impressive aspect of lonely desolation; with the mountains rising on the one hand, the reeds, and rushes, and other weeds, on the other, growing in the shallower part of the river, and harbouring a flock of pelicans, which will be disturbed only for a moment by the passing steam-boat. But it was in these quiet waters, no longer ago than last week, that the English naval commander of the Turkish fleet, Admiral Hobart Pasha, on board the Rethymo despatch-boat, ran the gauntlet of the enemy's fire, and made his way scatheless into the Black Sea.

Hobart Pasha arrived safely at Constantinople last Monday evening. The story of his adventurous feat has been reported to us by telegraph. It appears that while his vessel was lying near Ruscuk the Turkish authorities received intelligence of the arrival of the Russians at Galatz, and that they were placing torpedoes in the river. Hobart Pasha was advised to leave his steamer in the Danube and return to Constantinople by land through Varna; but, disdaining all such counsel, he declared that he would rather blow up his ship than desert her. Night approaching, he made everything ready for running into the Black Sea in opposition to all Russian hostile intentions, getting clear fires under the boilers of his craft, in order to avoid smoke from her funnel, and making other arrangements. When Hobart Pasha started on his daring expedition the Danube current was running at fully five knots an hour. Upon nearing Galatz he found that heavily-armed Russian batteries commanded the river, looking capable of sinking anything afloat, besides the torpedoes reported to be hidden beneath the waters. Immediately it was dark, the word was passed, "Lights out," and the Rethymo sped rapidly along. The batteries were soon reached, and the Russian lanterns, the heavy guns, and soldiers in great numbers were clearly visible to those who manned the saucy Rethymo, when suddenly a rocket was sent up from the Roumanian shore to apprise the Muscovite gunners of Hobart Pasha's coming. Other rockets followed in quick succession, then the hoarse word of command was distinctly heard, bugles sounded, and drums beat merrily, summoning the Russians to their posts. Hobart Pasha expected every moment to be blown out of the water by the fire of the heavy guns he was treating so cavalierly; but, being determined to make efforts in some degree proportionate to the great risk he was facing, he ran his vessel close in shore, not forty metres from the batteries themselves—indeed, so near that the Russian gunners were unable to compress their pieces sufficiently fast to get good aim. His boat went quickly by at twenty knots an hour, and soon all danger was over. When satisfied he had nothing to fear from his enemies, Hobart Pasha ordered the crew of the Rethymo, which carries one 40-pounder Armstrong gun, to throw one shell into the centre of the Russian camp, an order which was quickly obeyed—the missile bursting in the midst of the Muscovite tents. He reports the Russians in great force close to Galatz, making preparations apparently to cross the Danube and enter the Dobrukscha to move upon Varna. He also found that twelve small Russian gun-boats had been brought by rail across Roumania, and were ready for launching in the river.

The skilful coup-de-main which, fourteen hours after the beginning of the campaign, made the Russians masters of the bridge over the Sereth, near Barboschi, was executed by General Stobeleff, the well-known commander of Russo-Asiatic irregulars in Turkestan. This bridge, connecting the West Roumanian Railway with Galatz, will be a most important link in the Russian chain of communication during the entire campaign, and, being situated but a few hours' march from the Turkish frontier, might easily have been seized and blown up by Ottoman troops. While Stobeleff's flying column performed over 150 miles to seize the important bridge, the Turks from Matchin or some other point on the Danube might have reached Barboschi in eight hours. The advance of the Russian troops has already kindled the animosity of the Turks against the Christians in the villages opposite Braila and Galatz. Fugitives have crossed the Danube, flying from violence and robbery. Cossack patrols have been sent over to protect the Christians. About 6000 Russians of all arms are encamped on the heights above Galatz and at Barboschi, covering the bridge over the Sereth, where some earthworks constructed by the Roumanians are now mounted with Russian artillery. There are 8000 Russians at Ismail, and about a division camped in detachments between Ismail and Galatz, chiefly on the left bank of the Pruth. Prince Schokoschoff, commanding the troops who crossed the Pruth, has issued peremptory orders that all ships at Galatz and Braila must depart. The Russian engineers were at once to commence laying torpedoes to cover both above and below the pontoon-bridge about to be constructed probably from a point on the Roumanian bank, opposite Isakia.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, arrived at Odessa at two o'clock on Wednesday. After having inspected the troops and the Russian flotilla, his Majesty left for Kieff.

In the Roumanian Chamber the Minister for Foreign

Affairs has laid before the House a convention with Russia, dated the 16th inst., in accordance with which Roumania assures to the Russian troops free passage and the treatment due to a friendly army, and the Czar binds himself to respect the rights of the Principality. The Chamber, by seventy-nine votes to twenty-five, adopted the convention.

There is every indication that Turkey is in a position to make a strenuous defence upon the Danube and in the Balkans. In addition to the army properly so called, she possesses 200 battalions of territorial infantry on the Danube; and Sadyk Pasha, the late Ambassador at Paris, now Governor of this province, is displaying great activity. The places situated upon the banks of the river are intrenched and well provided with supplies, and some of them, such as Widdin and Varna, are very strong. The latter town has eight advanced forts and 200 siege pieces, a fourth of which are Krupp guns. The garrison is under the command of Blum Pasha, a Prussian; the officers of foreign origin comprise Poles, Hungarians, Englishmen, and even Americans. The Turkish fleet will assume the offensive in the Black Sea, where it disposes of sixteen large ironclads, as many vessels of lighter draught, a powerful artillery, and English engineers.

We learn by telegraph from Bucharest that there was fighting on the Danube last Thursday. At about ten o'clock in the morning fire was opened between the Russian batteries near Ibraila and three Turkish monitors. The Turkish vessels drew in nearer to the shore and commenced to bombard the town itself, but were compelled towards noon to withdraw before the Russian fire.

Hostilities against Turkey are announced from a fresh quarter, fighting having been resumed in Herzegovina, where the insurgents, who are being largely recruited, attacked the Turkish vanguard near Nevesinje, and killed fifteen men. The Turks, on the other hand, are reported to have completely overcome the Miridites, in the north of Albania.

The contradictory intelligence from the seat of war in Asia renders it difficult to trace the course of events in that quarter. It would appear that the Russians have developed two main lines of attack in Armenia. Their right column, starting from Akaltzik, in the neighbourhood of Batoum, may either have been intended for the capture of that important port, or for a circuitous march upon Erzeroum, masking Kars. The left or Alexandropol column has marched direct upon Kars, which lies about forty miles south-west of Alexandropol. It seems that the right column met with a reverse at Ardahan, although there may be some exaggeration in the Turkish estimate of the Russian losses. Better fortune appears to have befallen the Alexandropol column, which seized the heights of Moukaster, half way to Kars, yesterday week, in spite of a resolute defence on the part of the Ottoman forces. While these operations have been taking place on land the Turkish fleet has bombarded Chevetil, St. Nicholas, and other places on the Russian coast. There was a report that Poti had been entirely destroyed by Turkish shells, and that the town was on fire for twelve hours. A Russian official despatch says, however, that the Turkish monitors approached Poti, but went away without doing any damage. During the bombardment of Fort St. Nicholas one Russian sub-officer was killed, and one of the inhabitants wounded. It is rumoured that an important battle on the road to Kars began last Sunday.

A telegram from Tiflis announces that the Russians have occupied Bayazid, a town in Armenia, not far from the Persian frontier, and 1500 miles south of Erzeroum. The place has a citadel and an arsenal. It seems that on the appearance of the Russian troops the Turkish garrison, numbering 1700 men, left the town, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition. According to letters received in Constantinople, the Turkish forces in Armenia number 83,000 men, without counting the Circassians, Kurds, and militia, who have been called out. These would, if they all obeyed the summons, furnish 44,000 additional men.

From Egypt we have the text of a speech delivered by the Khedive at a sitting of the Assembly of Notables which he had summoned for the purpose of considering the advisability of sending troops to the Sultan. His Highness said that, notwithstanding its evident desire for peace, the Porte had been compelled by Russia to go to war. Egypt would, as before, send troops to Turkey, but their numbers must be determined by the means of the country. It was for this the Assembly had been convoked. The Khedive, in conclusion, said his son Hassan, being a soldier, would start for Turkey, to share the honour of defending "the just cause and sacred rights of the empire."

We hear from Constantinople that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are closed during the night, almost every light being extinguished. The Sultan has signed an Irade appointing Mr. Valentine Baker commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie, with full powers for the reorganisation of the police forces throughout the Ottoman provinces, sanctioning the engagement of English officers in posts of direction, superintendence, and inspection.

The British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the iron-clads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation, and Hotspur, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, left Malta for Corfu on Saturday.

An extraordinary number of the *London Gazette* was published on Monday night containing a Royal Proclamation, in which the Queen enjoins all her subjects to observe strict neutrality in the war pending between Turkey and Russia on pain of her Majesty's high displeasure. The *Gazette* also publishes a letter from Lord Derby to the several Government departments on the same subject.

THE TURKISH IRONCLAD FLEET.

The ship of which an Illustration appears in this Number of our Journal belongs to the Imperial Navy of Turkey, but has not yet been enabled to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Hobart Pasha, which is expected to perform efficient service in the war that has just broken out. This vessel, which was originally called the Memdoudiyeh, has been renamed the Hamidieh, in honour of the present Sultan Abdul Hamid II. She was built, along with a sister ship, the Mesoudiyeh, by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, from the design furnished by Ahmed Pasha, Chief Constructor of the Turkish navy, slightly modified by suggestions from the British Admiralty; and her building was superintended by Mr. Hounsom, appointed by the Admiralty for that purpose at the request of the Turkish Government. The dimensions of this ship are, length between perpendiculars, 332 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft.; depth, 19 ft.; burden, 5349 tons, builder's measurement; displacement, nearly 9000 tons. The hull is divided into seventy-one water-tight compartments. The whole ship is protected by a belt of armour-plate 12 in. thick, and the main-deck battery is fortified with plates 12 in. thick at the water-line and 10 in. above. The bow is yet more strongly defended, and is furnished with a powerful iron beak, to pierce an enemy's ship below its armour. The main deck is shell-proof in every part. The main-deck battery, arranged for a broadside fire, is 148 ft. long, containing twelve 18-ton guns; the four corner ports are so placed at an angle that their guns

may fire astern or ahead of the ship, as well as on the broadside. There are two 6-ton guns mounted on the fore-castle, and one in the poop. The engines, constructed by Messrs. Maudslay and Field, are of 1250 nominal horse power, and the ship is capable of a very high speed. The Hamidieh is now quite ready to go to sea, but has been detained some days in the Thames, owing to causes not yet explained. Her sister, the Mesoudiyeh, with several other ironclad frigates, is lying in the Bosphorus, and will shortly find employment in the Black Sea.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers reopened on Tuesday after the Easter recess. In both Houses the Duc Decazes made a statement, which was favourably received, respecting the policy of the Government in the present conflict. That policy, he said, would be based upon the most absolute neutrality. The Yellow-Book, which was distributed on the same day, comprises 530 pages, and is mainly occupied with Eastern affairs. The latest despatch, dated April 25, is a circular addressed by the Duc Decazes to the representatives of France abroad. It expresses regret that Turkey had rejected the Protocol, which provided her with an honourable means of solving the difficulties in a pacific manner.

The Salon opened on Tuesday. There are 2192 oil paintings. Gustave Doré has come out as a sculptor; he exhibits a plaster group—"La Parque et l'Amour."

There was a crowded and distinguished gathering at the Grand Opera yesterday week to see the long-promised opera, "Le Roi de Lahore." Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta were among the early arrivals. The music is composed by M. Massenet, who has hitherto confined himself to smaller productions at the Opéra Comique, and the words are by M. Louis Gallet.

A brilliant audience assembled at the Comédie Française on Saturday evening to witness the first representation of "Jean Dacier," a drama of five acts, in verse, by M. Charles Lomon, a young writer of a well-known literary family.

SPAIN.

The King opened a wine exhibition at Madrid on Monday. The exhibition building comprises twelve halls, splendidly decorated from floor to roof with the products of the vine in casks. Fifty provinces are represented, the number of exhibitors being 8000.

Señor Posada Herrera has been elected President of the Congress by 265 votes to five. The members belonging to the Constitutional party did not take part in the voting. The Budget was submitted to the Cortes yesterday week. The estimated expenditure for 1877-8 amounts to a little above £29,000,000 being £3,000,000 more than of last year, and the probable income is also fixed at £29,000,000. Some new taxes are to be levied, and there is to be a fresh issue of Treasury Bonds for the consolidation of the public debt.

The Biscayan Juntas have been dissolved.

ITALY.

An official declaration has been issued proclaiming the neutrality of Italy.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded between Italy and Belgium on April 9, 1863, has been prolonged until the end of December, 1877.

The debate on the Clerical Abuses Bill has begun in the Senate.

The church erected by the Wesleyan Methodist Society in the Via della Scrofa, Rome, opposite the Palace of the Cardinal Vicar, was consecrated on Sunday morning.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor arrived at Strasburg on Tuesday afternoon. The bells of the churches were rung, and salvoes of artillery were fired. His Majesty is said to have been enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds which had assembled at the railway station and in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses were decorated. On Wednesday he witnessed a parade of the troops. The weather was fine, and a dense crowd thronged the streets. The Emperor, after the parade was over, visited the cathedral and university. His Majesty is reported to have been greeted everywhere with continuous cheering.

On Monday morning the colossal statue of Prince Bismarck, which was so much admired at the Munich and at the Philadelphia Exhibition, was unveiled at Kissingen. The site is close to where the attempt was made on the Chancellor's life. Herr Max Lion, the Chairman of the Berlin Committee, to which Kissingen is indebted for the statue, delivered the speech of the day, in which he extolled the Chancellor's merits, and thanked the King of Bavaria for permitting the first statue of Prince Bismarck on German soil to be erected in Bavaria.

In the German Parliament, yesterday week, the protectionist tendencies of the Government met with a serious check. The bill imposing compensatory or retaliatory duties on iron was rejected by a majority of one hundred.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament has voted its thanks to the Sultan for his gift of the Corvinus antiquities, and the Government has been requested to forward an official expression thereof to the Sultan.

A congress of Austrian Roman Catholics was opened at Vienna on Monday. Numerous telegrams and letters sympathising with the objects of the congress were received from France, Italy, England, Spain, and Germany. Count Egbert Belcredi was elected president.

AMERICA.

In the case of proceedings by the owners of the Emma Silver Mining Company to recover 5,000,000 dols. a jury has returned a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Noyes, ex-Governor of Ohio, has accepted the post of United States Minister to France.

The grain supply of the United States is represented in a report issued from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington to fall short, as will the Californian of 1877.

Archbishop Wood and other Roman Catholic clergymen have started from Philadelphia to attend the Pope's Jubilee. They take an offering of 30,000 dols.; Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, takes 35,000 dols. Father Kearney, representing Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, sails with 50,000 dols. There have also been sent from Philadelphia 15,000 dols. of special contributions from the laity, collected by an organisation presided over by Mrs. Sherman, the General's wife. The estimated amount of the gifts sent to the Pope from the United States and Canada is over 300,000 dols.

An American inventor, Mr. Ross Winans, engineer, inventor, and millionaire, died on April 11, at Baltimore, in his eighty-first year.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued. Letters have been addressed to the newspapers by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier, and Mr. John A. Macdonald, pointing out that on June 20 next her Majesty will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and pro-

posing that the Canadians should manifest their national attachment to their Sovereign by requesting her Majesty to take the title of Empress of Canada.

An offer has been made to the Imperial Government by the Toronto field battery to go on active service if needed.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have intelligence from South Africa, by telegram from Madeira, to April 10.

The South African Exhibition, at Cape Town, was opened by Sir Bartle Frere on April 5. Great éclat attended the opening ceremony, and the exhibition is regarded as a complete success.

From the Transvaal the latest news is of an indecisive character. The people were being urged by Paul Kruger, the candidate for the presidency, to abide by the new Constitution and pay the taxes, as the only means of preventing annexation by Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA.

It is announced that the Parliament of Victoria has been dissolved, and that the general election has been fixed for May 11. The Ministry have announced that they will adopt a policy in the direction of free trade. They propose to cover the deficit by the imposition of stamp and land taxes.

A despatch, dated Brisbane, March 9, says Dr. Hale, the Bishop of Brisbane, tendered his resignation recently in consequence of the inadequacy of the support rendered to the General Church Fund. At the request of the Bishop of Sydney, however, he has withdrawn the same for twelve months.

The rate for the conveyance of book-packets from London to British India has been reduced to 6d. per pound.

Sir Thomas Wade has forwarded to Lord Derby a report which he considers to be "both able and interesting," by Mr. Davenport, respecting the trading capabilities of the country traversed by the Yunnan Mission. The report is very long.

A famine is raging in the north of China, and people are dying by thousands of sheer starvation. The scenes of the chief distress are in the north and east, in the extreme north of Kiangsu, in Shantung, in Pechili, and in Shanse; and from Shantung especially the accounts are heartrending.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bayliss, William Wyke, to be Rector of St. Michael's, Stone.
 Bell, Arthur L'Argent, to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Eling.
 Bellamy, Algernon Parker; Rector of Harford.
 Bennett, Robert Aitken; Vicar of Ninflet.
 Bent, Robert Paul; Rector of Tickencote, Rutland.
 Briggstocke, F. H. J.; Hon. Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton.
 Broughton, Reginald; Rector of Motteston-with-Shorwell.
 Browne, Henry Joy; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Barnet.
 Carpenter, William; Vicar of Guyhirne with Ring's End, Wisbeach.
 Chambers, John; Perpetual Curate of Woodhead, Cheshire.
 Chute, John; Vicar of St. Jude's, Hunslet.
 Clarke, W.; late Vicar of Wingham; Vicar of Hook, near Surbiton.
 Daniell, Reginald Percy; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Ripon.
 Dixon, John Hulke, Curate of Leeds-cum-Bromfield; Vicar of Wye.
 Dobbin, A. J.; Curate of Buddington; Vicar of Cropwell Bishop.
 Evans, Alfred; Vicar of Bidford.
 Fearon, Thomas H. Browne; Rector of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire.
 Finch, T. R.; Vicar of Dorington, Salop.
 Gauntlett, John George; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Swansea.
 Gepp, Nicholas P.; Vicar of Sandon; Rector of St. James's, Colchester.
 Glover, Archdeacon; Vicar of Christ Church, Wolverhampton.
 Guest, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Lower Peover, Cheshire.
 Hackman, Adolphus; Rector of Llysawen, Brecon.
 Hall, John William; Perpetual Curate of South Baddesley.
 Haythornthwaite, Richard; Vicar of Great Broughton, Cumberland.
 Heanley, Robert M.; Organising Secretary to the Central African Mission.
 Herbert, David; Curate of Cwmaman.
 Hillis, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Reigate.
 Holland, Walter; Rector of Puttenham, Surrey.
 Hopkins, Frederick; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Holdenhurst.
 Hopton, Michael; Vicar of Canon-Frome with Munsley.
 Hughes, Richard; Rector of Llansadwny.
 Jennings, Arthur Charles; Vicar of Whittlesford.
 Johns, Thomas; Vicar of Llanwda, Pembroke.
 Jones, Thomas; Curate of St. John's, Pembroke Dock.
 Ketchley, Walter Guy; Vicar of Kirby Moorside, with Gillamore.
 Knapp, John Oliph Charles; Rector of Shenley, Bucks.
 Laidman, Samuel Lancaster; Vicar of Christ Church, Barnston, Cheshire.
 Laycock, William; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield, Cheshire.
 Lepard, S. C.; Rector of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury.
 Lewis L.; Curate of St. Michael's, Derby; Vicar of Ockbrook, near Derby.
 Macleure, Edward Craig; Vicar of Rochdale.
 Mantle, W.; Inspector in Religious Knowledge in the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Martin, William; Vicar of Bromyard.
 Mathews, W. A.; Rector of Skelton.
 Montcath, R. B.; Chaplain of Seckford Hospital, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 Neville, Canon; Rector of Stow.
 Nixon, John Wannop; Vicar of Robert Town.
 Norris, Thomas; Rector of Alexton.
 Paul, Harry Hugh Beams; Vicar of Upton, Snodsbury.
 Phillips, John; Perpetual Curate of Bishopton, Warwick.
 Pilling, John Rushworth; Rector of Barby.
 Potter, Robert; Vicar of Bullington; Rector of Corley, Coventry.
 Powell, James T.; Vicar of Llandlor fan with Llanfangel Nantbran.
 Prescott, John Eustace, Canon of Carlisle; Vicar of St. Mary's, Carlisle.
 Priestley, William; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bowling.
 Roberts, Paul; Curate of Stockton.
 Robeson, Hemming; Vicar of Midenhall; Vicar of Tewkesbury.
 Scott, John Anker; Perpetual Curate of Armthwaite, Cumberland.
 Seaton, John Abdiel; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Cleckheaton.
 Seed, John; Perpetual Curate of Mowcop, Staffordshire.
 Smith, Sidney Anderson; Vicar of Chatteris.
 Steele, Otho William; Vicar of Wolstanton.
 Stone, Charles Henry; Rector of Cheldon, Devonshire.
 Thompson, William Oswell; Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.
 Tomlinson, Edward Murray; Vicar of St. Trinity, Minorities.
 Trotter, H.; Vicar of Christ Church, Cambridge.
 Turner, C. H.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
 Vincent, William Philip; Perpetual Curate of Salt.
 Watson, George Augustus Frederick; Vicar of Abbotsey.
 Watts, R. E. R.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford.
 White, George Henry; Vicar of Weybread, Suffolk.
 Whipple, Arthur; Rector of Belstone.
 Wilkinson, Henry Bliss, Curate of Sharnbrook, Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire; Vicar of Sharnbrook, Beds.
 Williams, Thomas; Minor Canon in Bangor Cathedral.
 Wright, Charles Howard; Chaplain of Hartley-Wintney Union.
 Youard, Henry George; Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire.
 Young, N. B.; Rural Dean of Eaton Socon, northern portion.—*Guardian*.

It is stated that the Archdeacon of St. Asaph is about to resign the archdeaconry and canonry.

The *Western Mail* states that the vacant deanery of Llandaff has been accepted by the Ven. Archdeacon Blosse.

An iron church for Coley, a poor district of St. Mary's, Reading, has been opened by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras and Canon-Residentary of York Cathedral, will succeed Bishop Coughton in the see of Rochester.

* The *Sheffield Telegraph* learns that Mrs. Samuel Parker, of Bromgrove, has undertaken the entire cost of erecting the south transept in the restored parish church of Sheffield.

An address has been sent to the Home Secretary, signed by bishops, deans, archdeacons, and about 3500 clergymen of the Church of England, asking Mr. Cross to support the bill to make vivisection illegal.

The Bishop of Truro was enthroned on Tuesday in his cathedral church by the Bishop of Exeter. In the Townhall there was a large assemblage of persons to witness the preliminary proceedings.

Last Saturday afternoon the Countess of Wharncliffe laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Deepcar, near Sheffield. The Earl gave an address on the occasion, in which he warmly advocated the system of free sittings.

The *Bradford Chronicle* says that, in order to raise the sum of money required if Wakefield is chosen as the cathedral town for the new see, Mr. Benjamin Watson has offered to give £1000 if fourteen other gentlemen will give a like sum.

Canterbury Convocation again met yesterday week. The Clergy Discipline Bill was amongst the subjects discussed in the Upper House, while in the Lower the co-operation of laymen in spiritual work was a topic of consideration. Both Houses stand prorogued until July 3.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of the 2nd Life Guards have made a handsome offering to the Rev. Arthur Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and Chaplain to the Household Brigade at Windsor, in aid of the new Church of the Saviour in that town.

In Cossall churchyard, near Nottingham, there has been erected a marble monument to the memory of Shaw, the Life-Guardsman, and his two Waterloo companions, Waplington of the Blues, and Wheatley of the 23rd Light Dragoons, all of whom came from the above-named village.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Guildford dedicated an additional chapel-of-ease for the district still attached to the mother parish of Battersea. The new building is called St. Matthew's, and is situated on Lavender-hill. The site was given by Mr. J. Westwood, of the Manor House, Dulwich. The architect is Mr. William White, F.S.A., and the chapel will accommodate between 500 and 600 persons.

A beautifully chased silver salver, with an inscription; Wordsworth's "Commentary on the Bible," handsomely bound; a travelling bag, writing case, and pocket-book, silver-mounted; and address, with many influential names appended, expressive of high respect and personal regard and regret at the loss of so good a neighbour, with sympathy upon his recovery from a long and dangerous illness; have been presented to the Rev. J. H. Wanklyn, upon his leaving Bourne-mouth, after residing there nearly twenty years. A handsome photographic album was presented to Mrs. Wanklyn.

Four memorial windows of richly-stained glass, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, have been presented to the parish church of Illingworth, Yorkshire, which is now quite remarkable for its numerous beautiful windows. A large east window has been placed in Sarn church, Montgomeryshire, to the memory of Mr. John Moore. Three memorial windows, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, have been placed in the chancel of the Church of Tversal, Notts, in memory of the late Henrietta Anna, Countess of Carnarvon, by her tenantry and other friends, to record their gratitude for her unwearied beneficence and reverence for her Christian character.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Rev. Charles Henry Hamilton Wright, of Exeter College, and formerly of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. A Liberal Club was set on foot among the undergraduates last Tuesday, when Viscount Lymington, of Balliol, was elected to the first presidency.

Dr. Phear, Master of Emmanuel, Cambridge, has been elected Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the place of Dr. Cookson, deceased. The Esquire Bedellship has been carried off by Mr. A. P. Humphrey, of Trinity, who polled 200 votes, against 167 for Mr. Wace, of St. John's. H. W. Fulford, B.A., of Clare College (bracketed fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos of this year), has been elected to a fellowship at Clare.

Mr. H. A. Dalton, M.A., scholar of Corpus Christi, and senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed to the head mastership of St. Edward's School, Oxford.

THE IRISH CHURCH SYNOD.

The revision preface of the Irish Church Prayer-Book was passed on Thursday week in the House of Bishops by a vote of five to four. Those voting were:—For including the preface, the Bishops of Killaloe, Meath, Cashel, Kilmore, and Ossory; against it, the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Down, and the Bishop of Derry.

Yesterday week Lord Plunket's motion was discussed, relieving the Archbishops and Bishops who dissent from the new Prayer-Book preface from the necessity to impose it upon candidates for orders. This led to a long discussion, at the close of which the Bishop of Meath stated that these Bishops would forego their objection to requiring subscription from candidates, and the motion dropped. Afterwards there was a fresh debate on the Athanasian Creed.

The General Synod concluded its session on Tuesday last. The debate was resumed on a motion made on a former day by the Dean of the Chapel Royal for the addition to the first Rubric in the order for the burial of the dead of words to authorise the reading certain psalms or lessons, the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction over the graves of unbaptised issue the offspring of Christian parents, and who had not been withheld from baptism by wilful default or neglect, and of persons at the time of their death ready for baptism. The motion was adopted. Master Brooke moved the third reading of the bill fixing the "Time and Terms" for bringing the Revision Statute into operation, which was passed by a two-thirds majority—ninety-four clergy and 137 laity voting for, and ten clergy and three laity against it.

The Bishop of Meath announced a donation from Sir Joseph Napier of £1000 for the widows and orphans of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week (the fourth week of April) again shows an increase compared with the corresponding week of last year. The total number of paupers at the end of the week was 83,006, of whom 38,278 were in workhouses and 44,725 received outdoor relief. This is an increase of 1283 compared with the corresponding week in 1876, but a decrease of 8102 and 17,604 respectively compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 729, of whom 493 were men, 189 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

The jubilee festival or fiftieth anniversary of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough was celebrated yesterday week. The Earl of Dartmouth was chairman of the dinner at Willis's Rooms; and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and the Lord Mayor of London were present, with Mr. Woolton, Mr. Gilliat, and other gentlemen, the active and liberal supporters of this benevolent institution. The number of children now maintained and educated in the asylum is 114 boys and 97 girls. The subscriptions amounted to about £2600. Many of the former inmates have won for themselves a good social position; and some have shown their gratitude to the asylum by contributing largely to its funds.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, who are on a visit here.

Mr. Newton H. Nixon has been appointed secretary of University College Hospital.

Professor Huxley presided on Tuesday at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Dental Hospital.

A festival in connection with the Children's Home, Victoria Park, took place on Tuesday; Mr. Forster, M.P., and the Dean of Westminster being amongst the speakers.

Mr. George Noon, solicitor, has been elected by the electors of Bishopsgate Without common councilman for that ward; and in the Tower ward Mr. J. C. Howell has been chosen.

The disused burial-ground in Drury-lane, belonging to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, has been laid out as a garden for the use of the poor people of the neighbourhood and their children; and it was opened for that purpose on Tuesday.

By order of the War Office, the first brigade field-day of the present season will be held to-day (Saturday) in Hyde Park, when, according to the regulations, at least half the enrolled strength of each of the regiments whose attendance has been ordered must be present.

There is an extensive library of books relating to Canada, comprising the statutes, law reports, bluebooks, maps, commercial and statistical publications, and all works of interest or utility having reference to the dominion, at the Canadian Government offices, 31, Queen Victoria-street.

A general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society is to be held at Serjeant's-inn Hall, Chancery-lane (by permission of Mr. Serjeant Cox), to-day (Saturday), at half-past one o'clock. Lord Talbot de Malahide, president of the society, will preside.

Professor Tyndall presided last Saturday evening at the concluding lecture of Dr. Corfield's course on the Laws of Health, at the Society of Arts, and took occasion to express his decided conviction that there was no power of spontaneous generation of the germs of contagion.

The Fishmongers' Company have made a grant of £250 to the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital; fifty guineas to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society; twenty-five guineas to the Artisans' Institute, St. Martin's-lane; and twenty guineas towards the Bricklayers' Technical Education Classes.

A public meeting, at which the claims of the Charity Organisation Society were placed before the citizens of London, was held at the Mansion House yesterday week. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided, and amongst the other speakers were Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Earl of Lichfield.

At a largely-attended public meeting held on Tuesday evening in Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, under the presidency of Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Justice Lush presented to the Rev. Dr. Landels (ex-President of the Baptist Union) an illuminated address, accompanied by £1000, in acknowledgment of his twenty-two years' services to the Baptist Church.

A handsome monument to perpetuate the memory of the great engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel has been erected on the Thames Embankment, on a site granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the garden adjoining the Temple station. The full-length bronze figure of the engineer has been hoisted on its pedestal, but will not be uncovered until the masonry work is finished.

Last week 2535 births and 1557 deaths were registered in London. The deaths included 89 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox rose last week to a higher number than had been returned in any week since the middle of March. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had declined from 645 to 343, were 349 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 60.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, held on Tuesday—Mr. William Pole in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1876, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read, and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to above £84,000, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Seventy-two new members paid their admission fees in 1876, and sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered last year. The following officers were re-elected:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Bask; secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode; and also a new committee of manager and visitors.

The meetings of religious and benevolent societies for which May is noted are now in force, and we much regret not having space to devote to a detailed account of their important and interesting proceedings. At Willis's Rooms on Monday the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which employs 533 missionaries, besides 800 catechists, and has an income of £137,000. Several colonial Bishops described the operations of the society in their dioceses and in India. His Excellency Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., examined minutely the results of the work in China, and paid a high compliment to the Jesuits for the schools they had established. For success in the Chinese empire, men of intelligence and superior education were required. Illustrated papers, in his opinion, would be found the best means of paving the way to extended Christianity, as the Chinese were a curious people, and might be gradually led from such papers to the enlightenment characterising the nineteenth century in Europe. Mr. Waddy, M.P., presided at the Wesleyan missionary meeting at Exeter Hall in the morning; and the National Temperance League assembled at the same place in the evening. The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Sunday School Union was held yesterday week—Sir Charles Reed in the chair. A favourable report was adopted, and several resolutions bearing on the interest of the union were passed. The Baptist Missionary Society have presented to their late secretary, Dr. Underhill, a testimonial in the form of a casket of fine gold, of the cinque-cento style, designed and manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson. In the casket was an illuminated address. The principal meeting held on Tuesday was that of the Church Missionary Society, at which the Earl of Chichester and the Archbishop of Canterbury were the chief speakers. Among the anniversary meetings on Wednesday were the Bible Society, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury were the principal speakers; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, which provides amusement, religious influences, and libraries for sailors; and the Curates' Augmentation Fund, which seeks to provide an average income of £200 to a curate who has fulfilled his duties for fifteen years. The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Hatherley were the chief speakers at the last-named meeting.



VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO GREECE: STREET FLOWER-SELLERS OF ATHENS.



THE DANUBE, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE PRUTH.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The international questions arising out of the war between Russia and Turkey have naturally overshadowed the domestic subjects brought before both Houses; but there have yet been a few debates and divisions on home legislation which command notice. Though Earl Granville was unsuccessful on Thursday week with his amendment to the second reading of the Government Burials Bill—141 to 102 voting against—his motion that no alteration in the law in question would be satisfactory that did not allow the relatives of a deceased person to hold any religious service which might please them over the grave—the noble Earl has given notice of his intention to persevere with his resolution in Committee. Questioned by Lord Stratheden and Campbell yesterday week as to what the Government thought of the statement in the Russian Circular that the Czar represented the views of Europe, the Earl of Derby (after Earl Granville had interjected the remark that such a query should hardly have been made without due notice) confined himself to the statement that—

We are in no way bound by the expression of opinion issued by the Russian Government, and as a matter of fact we do not accept or admit either the conclusions or arguments embodied in that document.

Lord Bury the same evening moved his resolution, apropos of the report of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, that direct legislative interference with the details of railway management tended rather to increase than diminish the danger of accident by dividing responsibility; but, the motion being opposed in a thoughtful speech by Lord Beaconsfield, who said that, although legislation might be necessary, the subject demanded further consideration, Lord Bury ultimately withdrew the resolution. Monday's sitting only lasted twenty-five minutes, the proceedings of general import being Earl Granville's notice of his amendment in Committee on the Burials Bill, and the Earl of Carnarvon's statement, in reply to the noble Earl, that her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality would be issued that evening. Tuesday's sitting was of the same brief duration, and the only noteworthy matter was Lord Derby's assurance to Earl Granville that further papers on the East would be laid on the table on Thursday, and that the Government had sent an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular.

Their Lordships gave up twenty minutes of their precious time on Thursday to the disposal of public business. Sir W. Knollys, the recently appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the place of Sir Augustus Clifford (deceased) was introduced. He was accompanied by Colonel Clifford. Starkie's Estate Bill was read the second time, the Dublin Central Tramways Bill was read the third time. The Judicial Proceedings (Rating) Bill was also read the third time and passed. Earl Cadogan informed their Lordships that it was the intention of the Government to place in the library a map of the seat of war in the East, and that some one would attend daily from the War Office to mark off the various changes in the position of the forces.

COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions have been the chief topic in the Lower House, where some members of the Government have been called upon to fulfil the duties of special reporters, as it were, to those hon. gentlemen who are never happy unless they can fire off a series of questions at Ministers on the Treasury Bench. Nor are the members of the Government at all backward in replying. Indeed, it may be said that, as a rule, their answers are courteous and to the point. Markedly concise was Mr. A. Egerton, who, filling the great void (from a physical point of view) caused by the absence of Mr. Ward Hunt, informed Mr. W. Cartwright on Thursday week that Hobart Pasha was still a captain on the retired list of the Royal Navy, but that an intimation had been conveyed to him that he would not be allowed any longer to be at once an officer in her Majesty's service and an Admiral in command of a fleet engaged against a State with which the Queen was on friendly relations. The rest of the evening was mostly spent in a debate on the Universities Bill, Lord F. Harvey's motion, that it was undesirable to increase the professoriate largely, being made only to be withdrawn, and the consideration of clause 4 in Committee resulting in a series of divisions rather derogatory to the impartial judgment of the majority, inasmuch as such eminent men as Professors Huxley and Max Müller and Dr. Hooker were rejected for the Commission.

Mr. Bourke, on whom the chief burden of replying to Eastern questions has fallen, and who has invariably essayed to give ample and thorough answers, made known to the House yesterday week that neutral merchant-vessels entering Odessa were steered by Russian pilots and manned by Russian crews whilst navigating the channels in which torpedoes had been laid down. For the second time in one week a night was devoted to Ireland, and yet Home-Rulers were not happy! The O'Donoghue moved his resolution which implied that it was a corollary of the Irish Land Act that the exaction of exorbitant rents should be forbidden and evictions prevented. Several Irish members waxed eloquent in support of the motion, which was opposed, however, with equal fluency by Mr. Plunket, resisted by Mr. Gibson, the Marquis of Hartington, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and defeated by 189 to 65 votes.

Notice of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions was first given by Mr. Howard yesterday week, and on Monday last the right hon. gentleman himself asked the Government for an evening on which to move his five resolutions, the pith of which is embodied in the third:—

That, in the midst of the complications which exist and the war which has actually begun, this House desires the influence of the British Crown to be employed in the councils of Europe in the effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed districts of Turkey by putting an end to the oppression and misery that they now suffer without the interposition upon them of any other foreign dominion.

Sir Stafford Northcote promptly placed Monday evening next at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone, whose Resolutions did not appear to meet with anything like unanimous support from hon. members who correspond to the Whigs of a former day. Sir John Lubbock, indeed, at once announced that he should move the previous question when the Resolutions came to be introduced. Moreover, it may be mentioned, in passing, that on Thursday a morning paper had it that Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues, at a meeting held at Earl Granville's residence, had decided to withhold their support from the ex-Premier on this point; and that the Ministry had resolved to make the division one of a vote of confidence in the Government. To return to the sitting of Monday last. Mr. Bourke, satisfying Sir George Campbell's curiosity with regard to the policy of Egypt at this juncture, explained that the Khedive had promised to send what assistance he could to the Sultan, and that the Egyptian troops would be under the command of the Khedive's son, but that the extent of the aid he would be able to afford Turkey would greatly depend upon the "voluntary contributions" he might obtain. This dry little joke elicited laughter, and brought up Mr. Gladstone with a question as to how the payment of the Turkish Loan of 1854 would be affected, to which Mr. Bourke cautiously replied he had no reason to believe there would be any change in the ordinary arrangements. Hobart Pasha's name was again brought forward, this time by Captain Pim, who formulated

his query in such a fashion as to show he was of opinion that the Admiralty had not the power to interfere with Hobart Pasha's position on the retired list of the Navy. But Mr. Egerton soon enlightened the gallant captain, and asserted that the Admiralty decidedly had the power. The Marquis of Hartington had previously received an early copy of the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William Harcourt being an authority on international law, wished to know how the maritime commerce of England would be affected by the war; and Mr. Bourke, responding succinctly as usual, stated that the Russians had stopped the navigation of the Danube without giving notice, and had begun to place torpedoes on the river, that Mr. Layard had sent word home that the blockade of the Black Sea would soon be declared by Turkey, and that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus were closed to all ships from sunset to sunrise, and that the lighthouse on the Straits, with the exception of the great ones at the entrance of the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and two at the entrance of the Dardanelles were to be extinguished. Mr. Gladstone having placed it beyond doubt that he wrote the letter recommending Mr. Kay to the Liberals of Salford prior to the death of the late member, the House took up the thread of its discourse on the Universities Bill, various clauses of which were disputed, but, being ably supported by Mr. Hardy and the loyal majority at his back, the clauses were adopted with little amendment.

Mr. Biggar made himself conspicuous on Tuesday. As champion of Mr. John Clare, who has a grievance against the Admiralty, he read a long paper, in spite of the Speaker's objection that he was transgressing the rules. When Mr. McArthur's motion respecting ecclesiastical endowments in Ceylon (the worthy Alderman thought it a grievance that Hindoos and Buddhists should be mulcted to pay for Protestant services) had been negatived by 147 to 121 votes; when Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, and forty-seventh clauses of the Irish Land Act had been assented to, Mr. Biggar ventilating his opinions on the subject, in common with other Irish members; when Mr. Gregory had been granted a Select Committee on the Companies Acts; and after Mr. Cross had introduced his bill for creating four new Bishops—namely, a Bishop of Liverpool, a Bishop for Northumberland, a Bishop for Halifax or Wakefield, and a Bishop for Derby and Nottingham—at a salary of £3000 a year—Mr. Biggar became a bone of contention in connection with the Cattle Plague Committee. Mr. Butt and other Irish members persisted in proposing that he should be added to the Committee, and kept the House sitting till the small hours of the morning by repeated divisions without achieving their purpose.

On Wednesday Mr. Holt's Cruelty to Animals Bill, the object of which was to prohibit vivisection, was rejected by 222 votes to 83. Mr. O. Morgan withdrew his Burials Bill, but promised to reintroduce it in the form of an amendment to the Government bill. Mr. W. Johnston's bill for improving the position of assistant county surveyors in Ireland was read the second time by 211 against 32 votes, and other measures were advanced a stage.

As usual, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had to discharge the most important function on Thursday of Ministerial informant, and, as heretofore, we have to complain of the sotto voce tone in which he communicated the valuable intelligence of which he was possessed. The strain which he imposes upon the reporters in the gallery to elucidate his statements is really painful, and repeatedly are they obliged to compare notes before they can venture to transcribe them for publication in the various journals which they represent. In reply to inquiries from Mr. Collins and Mr. Gourley as to the particular articles which constitute contraband of war, and from Mr. Stackpoole as to the obligations of the Khedive to the Sultan of Turkey, his Suzerain, Mr. Bourke stated that coal carried in neutral vessels had been held by certain Powers, under peculiar circumstances, to be contraband; but that, as well as many other articles, must be declared by the prize courts to come under the category before they could be recognised as such. Her Majesty's Government had no intention of calling upon the two belligerents to define the articles which they would deem contraband of war, but they would watch the decisions of the prize courts in order to observe whether any other substances than those usually considered to be such should be declared contraband of war. In reference to the reported destruction of a British vessel at Kertch, the hon. gentleman stated that no information upon that subject had reached the Government. The Khedive of Egypt was bound by the terms of a firman to place 30,000 troops at the service of the Sultan if required to do so; and that number might be increased in time of war if necessity demanded it. The payment of the Tribute by the Khedive was wholly independent of this supply of troops. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a question from Mr. Muntz, said that her Majesty's Government could not assent to any arrangement under which all ships of war would be interdicted entering the Suez Canal, inasmuch as we should thus be debarred sending reliefs to, or receiving any from, India. They would use their best endeavours to protect the navigation of the Suez Canal. Mr. G. Hardy intimated that the most correct maps of the seat of war and the position of the respective armies would be placed in the library for the information of the members. Mr. O'Clery gave notice that, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions being adopted, he would move that Nos. 2 and 3 rebuking Turkey, her Majesty's ally, for the misgovernment of its Christian subjects, be likewise applied to her Majesty's ally, the Emperor of All the Russias, respecting the torture, oppression, and persecution of the Russian subjects of the Emperor of Russia in the Polish and other Christian States, which acts had been the subject of the opprobrium of Europe and a scandal to humanity and civilisation. The remainder of the evening was dedicated to the consideration of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill, on its recommittal.

Collections were made last Sunday in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in aid of the English offering to the Pope. The Duke of Norfolk contributed £500, the Marquis of Ripon £250, and the Earl of Denbigh £250 to the offering.

A Parliamentary return issued on Thursday shows that during the year 1876 there was an increase of 933 in the number of persons employed, and of £174,628 in the salaries, expenses, &c., of the public offices or departments. On the other hand, reductions were effected of 61 persons employed and of £36,140 in salaries and expenses.

In the United Kingdom the births of 298,435 children, and the deaths of 182,489 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 115,946. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Dec. 31 was 146,260. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1877 is estimated at 33,444,419; that of England and Wales at 24,547,309, of Scotland at 3,560,715, and of Ireland at 5,336,395.

NEW BOOKS.

REGIMENTAL.

Though we are not a military nation, we all of us take an interest in our gallant little Army and its valiant deeds, so that such works as *The History of the Rifle Brigade*, by Sir William H. Cope, Bart. (Chatto and Windus) appeal to national as well as to special and professional sympathies, and are not likely to appeal in vain. Different people, no doubt, are prompted by different motives in the attention they pay to our men of war; and, whilst some of those motives have a tinge of romance, others are of the most unsentimental description. Memory, for instance, calls to mind a scene depicted some years ago in our chief comic newspaper: an undersized taxpayer is staring with all his might and main at one of those huge warriors who display their noble proportions daily at the Horse Guards; and when the warrior, growing as uncomfortable under the fixed gaze as Hazael grew under that of the Jewish prophet, utters a mild remonstrance, he is met by the indignant rejoinder, "Why shouldn't I stare at yer? I pay for yer!" The taxpayer, in fact, was evidently anxious to assure himself that he was getting value for his money. But even on that head the taxpayer is likely to derive perfect satisfaction from a perusal of the bulky volume containing a record of the services performed, as well as of the various uniforms adopted and the transformations undergone, by the now fashionable Rifle Brigade. For that corps is nowadays undoubtedly a very fashionable one; though, such is the curious constitution of human nature, it is doubtful whether hard campaigns and gallant achievements would have won for it the amount of favouritism it suddenly attained under the distinguished patronage of the late Prince Consort. The changes made in the uniform are illustrated by some coloured engravings, which, however suggestive they may be of the cards hung up in tailors' shops, unquestionably serve to embellish the pages and to assist the imagination. There are also many useful and carefully-executed plates, exhibiting plans of the principal battles in which the brigade won the chief portion of its imperishable renown, from the action on the Coa, July 24, 1810, to that of Amoaful, Jan. 31, 1874. It appears that the origin of the Rifle Brigade is to be traced back to the formation, in 1800, of an experimental corps of riflemen, and that it has since that time been known by the style and title, successively, of Rifle Corps up to Dec. 25, 1802; then, of 95th Regiment up to Feb. 16, 1816; and, then, of Rifle Brigade to the present day. The record of its services includes many, not to say most, of those engagements which have shed lustre upon the British Army, and upon which civilians as well as military men are accustomed to look back with the greatest pride, although the glory is somewhat dimmed occasionally by dark deeds of blood and rapine and lust, which might be advantageously pondered upon by the humane but inconsiderate denouncers of atrocities committed by troops unacquainted with any but the most rudimentary forms of discipline, and as apt to be carried away by their passions in dealing with a rebellious country as the British soldiers were with a stubbornly-resisting Ciudad Rodrigo or Badajoz, not discriminating between combatants and non-combatants, and making the defenceless pay the piper. The volume abounds with personal anecdotes of a very interesting description; they are, of course, too numerous to be recounted here in full, and it is difficult to make a selection where there is so little ground for preference. It is better to refer the reader to the book itself. It may be worth while, however, to briefly sum up the alterations which have taken place in the brigade's peculiar weapon: in November, 1839, the flint-lock Baker was replaced by the percussion Brunswick, which rifle "continued in use for nearly twenty years," though in 1846-7 the Lancaster came into partial use; the Minié was served out for the Crimea, and while in the Crimea the regiment "received the long Enfield and bayonet;" subsequently "the short Enfield and the sword were substituted;" then there was a conversion into "breach-loaders on the Snider principle," followed by "the Snider proper, in 1867," though the fourth battalion "had received in 1864 Whitworth rifles, in place of the short Enfield;" and "the Snider was replaced by the Martini-Henry, which was issued to the several battalions towards the close of the year 1874."

Presumably there is more to come, whether in a larger or a smaller shape, to complete the tale begun and carried on in the two volumes entitled *History of the Organisation, Equipment, and War Services of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery*: by Francis W. Stubbs, Major, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery (Henry S. King and Co.), for these two volumes appear to be confined to "war services," and, even then, to bring matters down no nearer the present day than the year 1826. Yet, even in that case, it will be seen how great a work the author must have already accomplished by acting strictly up to the theory he propounds to the effect that "a history of the services of the Artillery is the military history of the country to which it belongs." As it is, indeed, he has achieved a most arduous and most laborious task, and in the most painstaking manner, with all the loving diligence with which his professional connection was sure to inspire him. To give a list of the mere maps, plans, &c., with which he has furnished and enriched his pages would alone require a parous amount of space; and to that list must be added various appendices and an index containing the names of a legion of artillery officers. We first make the acquaintance of the Bengal Artillery in the Black Hole of Calcutta, where, sad to relate, forty-five men, forming the greater portion of the first company of regular artillery ever established in Bengal, and established in 1749, perished on the night of June 20, 1756. Hard upon this supervened the battle of Plassey; and yet, strangely enough, although it was "almost entirely an artillery engagement," until "the final advance to storm the intrenchment," for that victory, "which laid the foundation of our Empire in India, the Bengal Artillery were omitted from the list of corps permitted to reckon it among their regimental decorations." Henceforth the author's business is to reproduce, as it were, the panorama of our career in India, from the point of view of the Bengal Artillery, since the siege of Masulipatam, in 1859, to that of Bhurtore, 1825-6, including certain episodes, such as the expedition to Egypt in 1801-2, when troops were ordered on service from Bengal. Among the biographical memoirs at the end of the second volume there is none which a young officer could study to greater profit than that which tells how Sir John Horsford served for forty-five years in India, "spent in constant and unwearied devotion to his duty, never having, even in sickness, enjoyed the indulgence of one day's furlough or leave of absence from his professional labours." Not that his example is recommended, in its entirety, to weak brethren, who are not made of iron, and who hold sound opinions about "all work and no play;" but, with reasonable modification, such a model might be held up for the imitation of all young aspirants for glory and for promotion in the enervating climate of India, remembering that "a sound constitution and strict temperance enabled him to endure what our present nervous temperaments would shrink from," and reflecting upon the causes to which "our present nervous temperaments" are attributable.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The law of coincidence has decreed this year that the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition should be virtually simultaneous with such an exceptionally characteristic display of esoteric English art as is afforded by the collection in the Grosvenor Gallery, and with such a thoroughly representative collection of modern English pictures of established celebrity as those brought together by Mr. Albert Grant, to be dispersed, as was the case last week, by the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer. Thus brought into the closest juxtaposition with the rarities assembled by Sir Coutts Lindsay in New Bond-street, and with the treasures so recently passed in review in King-street, St. James's, Burlington House, in the month of May, 1877, is placed exceptionally on its mettle, and challenges a degree of criticism which, if it be not invincible, can scarcely fail to be unusually stringent. Are the veteran Academicians up to the mark, not only of their illustrious predecessors, but to the standard of their own works of a bygone period—works which we have all long been gazing on with delight at Christie's? Do the more recently elected Academicians and Associates manifest marked symptoms of improvement, or have they even succeeded, with tolerable uniformity, in holding their own? And the younger men (and we may say likewise, with renewed gratification every year, the younger ladies), are they coming forward? Do they continue to show that they have neither been deterred by neglect from fresh efforts to excel, nor betrayed by indulgence and applause into mannerism, into carelessness, or into that stationary mediocrity which is often more fatal to the artist than absolute retrogression itself—since there is hope for a painter who transgresses, repents of his backsliding, and promises amendment; whereas the case of him who has too much common-sense to recede, but not sufficient genius or discernment to move onwards, is substantially desperate. When Art is without movement the commencement of decay cannot be far off.

It is eminently satisfactory to be able to record that on the whole the present exhibition of the Royal Academy is of a nature to endure the test of which fortuitous circumstances induce this year the application. It is true that we must not look to the saloons of Burlington House for any surprising examples of classical, devotional, or historical art on the grandest scale; still, we venture to think that the paucity in what is generically styled "High Art" is due, less to a falling off in the supply than in a growing absence of the demand. Art-patrons belong for the most part to "Society." The State continues to stand aloof from the encouragement of historical painters. The Church only patronises that section of sacred art which is decorative, Byzantine and bizarre; Classicism, either of the French or the Italian pattern, shocks our national sense of prudery; even the pure Hellenisms of Mr. Leighton, when they are executed on a large scale, find many admirers but few purchasers; and "Society," as a rule, prefers to acquire pictures which it can conveniently hang in its dining-rooms and its drawing-rooms—landscapes, moderately-sized specimens of historic *genre*, portraits, "conversation" pieces, portraits, flower pieces, and the like—works which demand no strained attention, and which provoke no unenvenomed controversy as to their style or their spirit—pictures which, in a word, may be considered "safe" not only as to their innocuousness upon our decorous susceptibilities, but as regards their likelihood of selling to advantage when, in the process of time, the *opus malles* of Christie, Manson, and Woods recurs. There is a very delightful variety of safe and sound work to be found in the present Royal Academy Exhibition. There is a singular absence of absolute daubs, and pictures that are simply simpering and silly are few and far between; while, on the other hand, the rooms are full of, without being overcrowded with, sensible, capable, well-meant, and well-executed work.

Mr. Millais, although not at his best, may be said to be adequately represented by a splendidly painted landscape, by a striking portrait, and by a characteristic "conversation" piece; Sir John Gilbert is as broad as rich, and as gravely magisterial as of yore in his excerpts from old English and from Venetian history; Mr. Elmore and Mr. Calderon show no signs of fading powers; Mr. Hodgson is Oriental and Mr. Erskine Nicol is Hibernically humorous; Mr. O'Neill is conscientiously, if not agreeably, true to himself; Mr. Ansell abates not one jot in the ingenious laboriousness which gained him long since substantial laurels; Mr. Leighton successfully commands our admiration, not only as a painter but as a sculptor; Mr. E. M. Ward returns pleasantly to his beloved reminiscences of the First Napoleon and the Third William; Mrs. E. M. Ward shows, in a delightful transcript from the child-life of the Princess Charlotte, that her accomplished pencil has lost nothing of its grace and of its *verve*. In portraiture Mr. W. W. Oules is as forcibly life-like and intense, Mrs. G. F. Watts as thoughtful and nervous, and Mr. Baccani as truthfully refined, as ever. There are many grand and admirable landscapes and sea pieces from such masters as Vicat Cole, as Brett, and as H. Moore—but where is Miss Clara Montalba? While Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., asks for our willingly-conceded suffrages for his approved examples of history and manners, his son, Mr. W. C. Horsley, makes a most brilliant first (or nearly first) appearance with a couple of contributions full of talent and fuller of promise; Mr. W. G. Orchardson shines with his usual brightness, and Mr. Pettie with unusual brilliance; Mr. A. Gow has been nobly ambitious, and, to some extent successful, in a scene from English Parliamentary history; Mr. Leslie, Mr. H. Stacy Marks, and Mr. Marcus Stone present us with works reflecting their own peculiar and pleasing idiosyncracies; Mr. Herkomer—albeit not exceptionally strong—puts in a notable appearance; Mr. Fred Morgan has made a considerable advance, and Mr. Eyre Crowe (in the "Sanctuary") an amazing *pas en avant*, in artistic excellence; Mrs. Louise Jopling continues to do better; M. Fantin shows that he is as puissant in flower-painting as he has been in portraiture; Mr. Albert Moore, in his delicately imaginative *figurines*, still maintains his position as a prince among classically decorative artists; Mr. Armitage and Mr. Goodall adhere, and satisfactorily adhere, to the sternly dignified department in their vocation which they long ago elected to pursue; Mr. F. P. F. Poole proves that he has not yet lost his mastery over the mystically romantic in landscape and history; Mr. G. F. Boughton is still *facile princeps* in tender pastorals; and Herr Heinrich von Angeli, as the legitimate successor to Winterhalter, shows, in his superb portrait of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, that, in the genealogy of Court painters as well as of crowned heads, the maxim yet holds good—*Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi*.

We have said enough to make it clear that the visitor to Burlington House this year will be able to renew his acquaintance with a very large number of old familiar friends, whom he will find, for the most part, clad in their gayest attire, and who will welcome him with justifiably complacent smiles. He will discover but few veterans "lagging superfluous on the stage;" but, on the other hand, he will observe with much regret that Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., is altogether absent from the exhibition; that Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., is only represented by a modern portrait of a lady, and by

his small "deposit" picture of a Fortune Teller; that Mr. Faed, R.A., is certainly below his usual mark; that Mr. Luke Fildes has been content with a single and unimportant contribution; that there is nothing from Mr. Israels, and nothing from the foreign Honorary Academicians; and that a French painter of English battle scenes M. Philipoteaux, has been preferred by the Council to an English practitioner in the same class of subjects, Mr. T. Jones Barker.

It is manifestly a task of extreme difficulty, in an assemblage of more than fifteen hundred works of art, to select from so vast an aggregate, we will not say one or two, but a group even of half a dozen pictures which, taken from every point of view, may be qualified as the best performances in the entire collection. Such a selection, however, when the mass of the contents of an exhibition do not rise above a medium degree of capacity, it is imperatively unnecessary to make; and it is thus, with a full sense of the responsibilities of artistic criticism, that we assign the foremost rank in the Academy display of 1877 (as painters to Mr. Edwin Long, A.R.A., for his superb "Egyptian Feast;" to Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., for his "Music Lesson;" to Mr. Frank Dicksee for his "Harmony;" and to Mr. Alma Tadema for his "Four Seasons." Among the sculptors the palm must, we think, be divided among Mr. Leighton for his "Youth Struggling with a Python;" M. Dalou, for his "Boulonnaise Nursing a Child;" and Lord Ronald Gower for his admirable lifelike picture in bronze, "La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas," and his exquisitely touching statue in marble of "Marie Antoinette Going to Execution."

Descending from generals to particulars, we must first take the "Egyptian Feast," a work of very large proportion and crowded with figures. Obviously, Mr. Long's masterpiece will recall Mr. Poynter's famous picture of "Israel in Egypt," and will be contrasted with that famous example of learning and labour; but to our mind the "Egyptian Feast" will rather gain than suffer by the comparison. Mr. Long's draughtsmanship is, perhaps, not so academically accurate as Mr. Poynter's (and, indeed, the undraped female figure in the left-hand corner of the "Feast" might have been advantageously banished from a composition to which it renders no assistance and in which it does not throw a satisfactory light on the painter's knowledge of anatomy); but Mr. Long has, nevertheless, as a designer, a most flowing, supple, and harmonious line. He models his forms better than does Mr. Poynter; he is a warmer and more genial colourist; and he is much more fully imbued than is the learned painter with whom we must perforce compare him with the sentiment of female beauty and with the power of infusing variety of expression into the countenances of his personages. Mr. Long has drawn his inspiration from the well-known anecdote recorded by Herodotus, that in social meetings among the wealthy Egyptians it was customary at the conclusion of the banquet for slaves to parade before the assembled guests a bier on which was placed the wooden image of a corpse displayed after the manner of a mummy—less, however, the commentators think, as a ghastly and terror-inspiring *memento mori* than "to teach men to love one another and to avoid those evils which tend to make them consider life too long, when it is in reality too short." Herodotus adds that as the simulated corpse was brought round an attendant was wont to say, "Gaze here! Drink and be merry; for when you die, such will you be." But in noting this tradition Sir Gardner Wilkinson has not omitted to point out that the ancient Egyptians were naturally a lively people; that their view of death was not a gloomy one, and that their notions of dissolution were mainly connected with the prospect of a happy union with Osiris. There can be little doubt that the merely melodramatic effect of Mr. Long's "Feast" might have been considerably enhanced had the spectator been given to understand that the image on the bier was a real and not an artificial emblem of mortality. The actual presence of a skeleton at a banquet would scarcely fail temporarily to appal the boldest of revellers; as it is, the Egyptian merry-makers take the matter very philosophically, and seem to consider the apparition of the mummy as rather a good joke than otherwise. The value and the charm of the whole picture lie, first, in the wealth of archaeological learning displayed, but not pedantically insisted upon, in the architecture, the costumes, and the accessories; next, in the amazing variety of attitude and expression in the *dramatis personæ*; and, lastly, in the powerful manner in which the work is handled, and the brilliant but not obtrusive colour with which it is suffused.

The "Seasons"—"Spring" (117), "Summer" (118), "Autumn" (119), and "Winter" (120) form a magnificent quartette of Græco-Roman compositions in the very highest decorative style; and the series is calculated largely to increase the well-earned renown of Mr. L. Alma Tadema. To imaginative powers the painter has never made any claim; yet in these Seasons his allegory, albeit direct, extends far beyond the bounds of mere realism, and trenches on the verge of poetry. The furious "Bacchante," for example, who personifies "Autumn," is much more than Anacreontic. She is Pindaresque; and there is so much culture, so much thoughtfulness, so much suggestiveness in the "Winter," that those who assert that there is as close a connection between poetry and painting as, according to Mr. Whistler, there is between painting and music, might qualify the "Winter," and, in a relative degree, the bathing scene of "Summer," and the vernal floridness of "Spring" as so many Horatian Odes translated into form and colour. The architectural details and the technical execution of these four pictures are, it is almost needless to say, of surpassing excellence. We shall have, on a future occasion, again to recur to Mr. Alma Tadema's contributions to the Exhibition; but for the present it must suffice to call attention to the four productions which undeniably form this year his *capi d'opera*.

Deferring, until we have subjected the picture to renewed inspection, Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Harmony" (14)—a work so thoroughly beautiful that it can well afford to wait awhile for detailed appreciation—we turn to Mr. F. Leighton's "Music Lesson" (209). The story narrated in the picture is a delightfully simple one. The scene is the interior of an Eastern harem, and the persons represented are only two in number—an Odalisque of, say, seventeen or eighteen, giving a lesson on the mandolin to a blonde and blushing little beauty of thirteen or fourteen. It is notorious that Mr. Leighton could essay if he chose, and has essayed time and again, much grander and more heroic themes than the one here expounded; but the vast majority of his admirers will, we should say, be thoroughly satisfied, for the nonce at least, with the pretty and pathetic story of the "Music Lesson." We qualify it as pathetic for the reason that the painter has instilled into the narration of his drama an indefinite yet unmistakable impression of the loneliness and isolation of these two girls mewed up in a seraglio, and who, but for a little tinkling of the mandolin and a good deal of sweetmeat-eating and cigarette-smoking, would lead—their fine clothes and sparkling jewellery notwithstanding—the dreariest of lives. The drawing of the two figures is as near perfection as modern academic draughtsmanship trained in the very best schools can be. The silky and

gauzy textures of the draperies are marvellously executed; and the only fault that the most fastidious hypercriticism could find in Mr. Leighton's work might be that the flesh tints are somewhat "waxy" in general tone. But a warm complexion is by no means a phenomenon among ladies of the harem, who take little exercise, bathe continually, and sustain existence mainly on the fumes of Persian tobacco and lillipops.

If we have not ranked Mr. Millais among the very foremost of the contributors to this year's picture show at Burlington House, it has certainly not been for the reason that we have detected any surcease of industry or any decline in the capacity of an artist who, with all his faults (and they are numerous and flagrant), must be held as the most gifted, the most facile, and the most vigorous painter of the age. But Mr. Millais has, for reasons best known to him, determined that he shall not be represented this year, at Burlington House at least, by any performance for which undisputed rank as a master-piece can be obtained. His "Effie Deans," of which report speaks so enthusiastically, is not in the Royal Academy, to the saloons of which his principal contribution is a brilliant land or rather water scape, "The Sound of many Waters" (273). It may at once and frankly be conceded that this magnificent transcript of natural scenery is full of meritorious qualities, and that the production of such a work would suffice to place its author—had he done nothing more than this—in the foremost rank of modern landscape-painters; but, excellent as is the "Sound of Many Waters," it cannot be held as exceptionally superior to what has been accomplished by our landscape-painters *pur sang*—by the Constables, and Lees, and Creswicks of the past; by the Vicat Coles, the Bretts, and the Peter Grahams of the present generation. Mr. Millais's present landscape is, moreover, destitute of those daring eccentricities and those dazzling caprices in which he has habitually taken delight. It would be unfair to judge it from an exceptional standpoint: it is sensibly, firmly, and unostentatiously painted; and thus, seeing that it is brought into direct competition with the works of other professors of a branch of art in the pursuit of which the English are acknowledged to surpass all other nations, we are unable to say more of the "Sound of Many Waters" than that it is a splendid specimen of ability in a department in which equally splendid results have been attained by at least half a score of living landscape painters. And again, when in "A Yeoman of the Guard" (52), and "Yes" (409), we have the old original Mr. Millais before us, and are not obliged to contrast him with any other painter, it is impossible to assign conspicuously shining merit to the clever, audaciously glowing portrait of an ancient beefeater, or to the equally clever but slight and carelessly executed group representing a brawny young fellow in an Ulster coat holding the hands of an interesting but far from beautiful young lady in a black silk dress. "Yes" is a very large picture, and will doubtless command a very high price; but it must be obvious to the meanest comprehension that Mr. Millais has not bestowed one pennyworth of thought upon it; that it has been conceived as it has been executed, in the most haphazard of fashions, and that it does not demand extended or exhaustive criticism.

Next week we shall resume in detail the examination of the leading pictures in a certainly most interesting Academy Exhibition.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The new Fine-Art Gallery, in New Bond-street, provided by the liberality and enterprise of Sir Coutts Lindsay, has this week been opened for the first public exhibition of pictures and sculpture. We here speak only of the building, which does much credit to the architect, Mr. W. T. Sams. The exterior presents an imposing façade of stone in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine doorway which is an actual work of the famous Palladio, formerly belonging to the Church of Santa Lucia, at Venice. Through this doorway lies the entrance to a vestibule and corridor, flanked with green Genoa marble columns and Ionic pilasters, leading to a flight of steps 15 ft. wide, with pedestals for statues at each side. The principal gallery is 104 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high, having a coved ceiling painted blue, and sprinkled with gold stars, and a lantern above. The walls are divided into large panels by sixteen Ionic pilasters, fluted and gilt, which came from the foyer of the old Italian Opera-House at Paris, supporting an elaborate frieze and cornice running round the gallery. The walls are entirely covered with rich deep-toned crimson silk damask, upon which the pictures are hung, with an ample interval of space between the frames. The floor is of parqueterie, the tone of the woods being dark and the pattern subdued, so as not to attract the eye. Adjoining the principal gallery, and entered from the side by a handsome doorway, is a smaller room, 60 ft. long and 28 ft. wide and 30 ft. high, in every way corresponding with the larger apartment. The light is modified by a velarium worked from the exterior of the building. A sculpture gallery is provided, having a good light, with a wagon-headed ceiling, and a cornice supported on columns, and at the sides alcoves suited for statues, which are lighted from above. The water-colour room leads out of this sculpture gallery, and is about 40 ft. long, with a somewhat narrow room, well adapted for exhibiting works of this kind. A most important requisite of all picture galleries is that they should be safe from fire and water. The whole construction of the Grosvenor Gallery is of iron girders and plates supporting the floors, which are made fireproof by concrete. Additional safety is obtained by a complete set of hydrants distributed throughout the building. Warmth is provided for by a complete system of hot-water pipes from a calefactory in the basement; and, by means of a steam-engine, fresh air is drawn from a high level, to be supplied to the galleries through perforated metal skirting. In very hot weather the air will be cooled by means of a spray of water made to fall in the chamber below, from which the current of air is furnished. The restaurant is on the ground floor beneath the great gallery. It is a splendid salle à manger, having a row of seagliola marble columns with gilt Ionic capitals on each side, dividing the apartment into spaces where tables can be placed, inclosed by draperies or screens if required. The kitchen and offices are replete with every requisite. A large and powerful lift is provided for raising statues and pictures up to the gallery floor. Our notice of the exhibition opened this week is deferred for want of space.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. V. W. Bromley, a young and promising artist. Mr. Bromley was an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and also a powerful oil painter. His untimely death is a great shock to a large circle of friends.

An important purchase for the nation has just been made (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) out of the Chancery Fund. It consists of Mr. Leighton's bronze group, about which the art-world is talking as the most admirable work of the approaching exhibition of the Royal Academy. The amount paid is said to have been £2000.



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VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO GREECE: IN THE PALACE GARDENS, ATHENS.



THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN: STREET SCENE AT YOKOHAMA.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN GREECE.

The visit of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to her brother, King George, at Athens, is an agreeable incident of these days, in the midst of war's alarms and diplomatic consternation. Our Special Artist, lately employed in Greece to furnish illustrations of the remarkable archaeological discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, has sent us one or two additional sketches of the Royal Palace and Gardens at Athens, with the Acropolis and its Parthenon, and the columns of the Temple of Zeus or Jupiter Olympius, conspicuously seen in the background. He contributes, also, the sketch of a lively scene of popular Greek life in the modern city of Athens—a street market-place frequented by men in the national costume selling flowers and bouquets to ladies and gentlemen whose personal taste and fancy, or their regard for an elegant fashion of Athenian polite society, may lead them to purchase these floral articles of trade. The wild and warlike dress of the Greek peasant, which bears some resemblance to that of a Scottish Highlander, looks rather odd upon a man so peacefully occupied in disposing of the prettiest and most innocent of nature's gifts. One would rather have expected this sort of petty commerce to have fallen into the hands of young women, as in Florence, Paris, and London. Another peculiarity, which has a very grotesque effect, is the arrangement of huge bouquets upon the branching extremities of a bough cut from a tree, or a pole with sticks fastened to it like branches, in such a manner as to suggest the notion that each bouquet is an enormous flower growing on its stem. This whimsical device is shown in our illustration of the bustling scene.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist at Yokohama continues to sketch the unwonted incidents that have lately been occasioned in that commercial town, which is the residence of many Europeans, by the military expeditions sent forth to put down rebellion in the disturbed provinces of Japan. A detachment of the Imperial troops is seen in the native city, resting with piled arms and knapsacks in the common street, awaiting the hour for its embarkation on board the steamer, by which it will be conveyed to the seat of war. The ground is kept from intrusion by unarmed sentries, or policemen, whose long-skirted and wide-sleeved great coats, and their low-crowned caps, do not present a very martial appearance.

At the quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, held at their offices, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, the secretary reported the establishment of the society's fire-escape station at Wells, Somerset, the appliances being placed under charge of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, numbering twenty members. A resolution of thanks, accompanied with a donation of ten guineas, was read from the Council of Wells. Letters were read from the authorities of Harrow, Ilfracombe, and Truro, requesting that the society would organise means for the saving of life from fire in these towns. Resolutions were agreed to granting escapes to the respective localities so soon as proper arrangements are made for the working of the machines. The rewards voted in cases of saving life comprised a testimonial with two guineas to Police-Constable Hodge, 143, L Division, for his praiseworthy endeavours to save the life of an aged woman at a fire in Prince's-road, Lambeth; testimonial with £5 to Charles Ward, in the service of the East India Dock Company, for his prompt and courageous conduct at a fire at Thomas-street, Limehouse, on Jan. 6 last, when, at much personal risk, he saved the life of Margaret McGregor.

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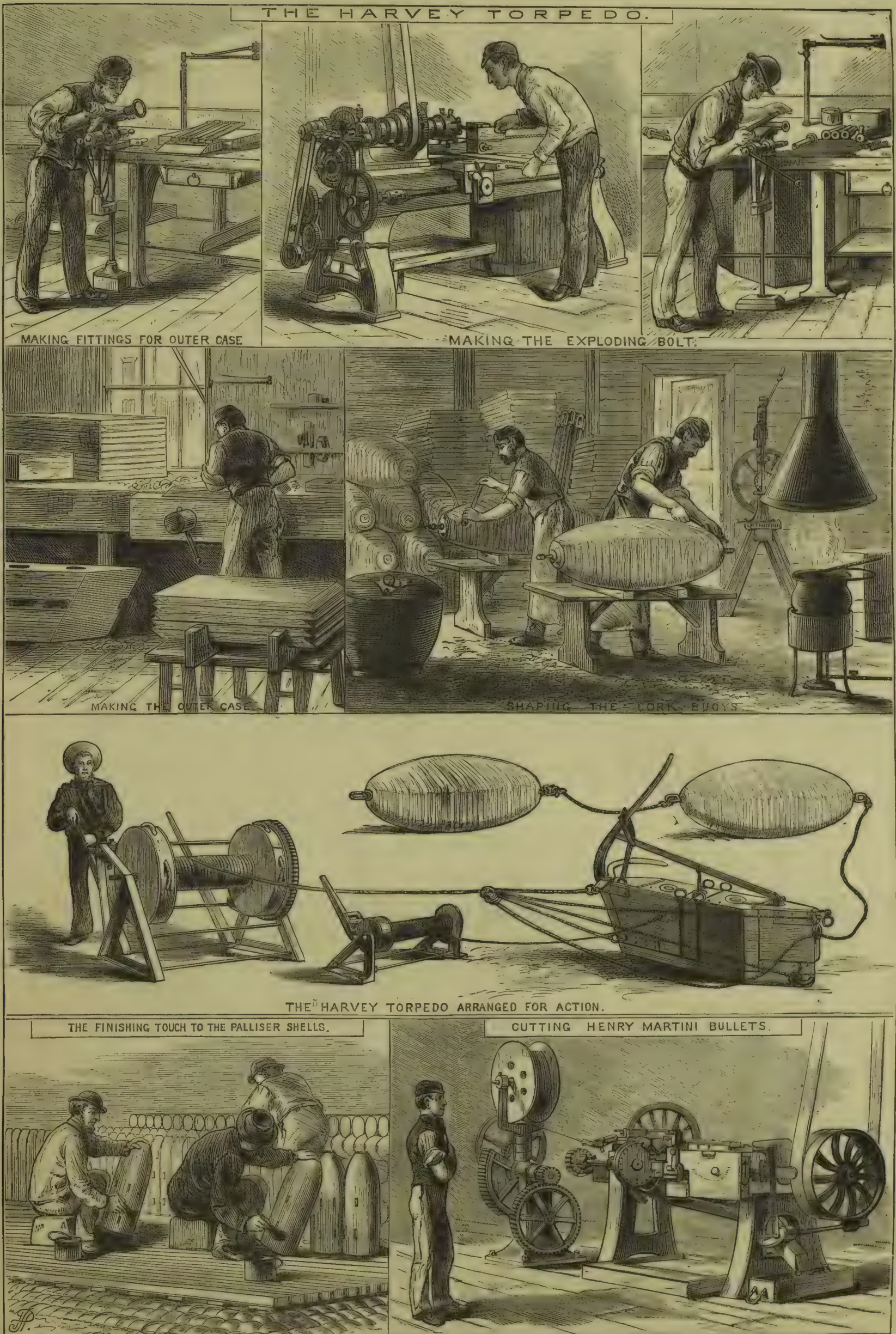
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MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIALS AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

MANUFACTURE OF TORPEDOES.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in which ten thousand hands are employed by her Majesty's Government to fabricate the artillery and ammunition for land and sea service, has lately been producing different kinds of torpedoes. The merits of the Whitehead torpedo were made, the other day, a topic of discussion in the House of Commons; and we had occasion to quote some observations there upon its extraordinary destructive powers, when we gave an illustration of the new torpedo-vessel *Lightning*, which is to be armed with that most formidable weapon. The Harvey torpedo, the manufacture of which is shown in a series of Engravings presented this week, is designed for totally different purposes. It might be used with good effect, during the chase of one vessel by another of superior force, to give the former a chance of destroying its pursuer. The torpedo is encased in a wooden chest, which is buoyant, and can be set afloat by lowering it from the ship's deck with a windlass; after which, by the aid of a rope and one or two cork buoys, if required, it can be placed so as to drift or keep in the position for coming into contact with the enemy's ship. There is a lever projecting from the top of the chest at one end, which will descend immediately on being struck or pressed by the hull of the vessel to be destroyed; this lever sets in motion, at once, the mechanical apparatus attached to the "percussion bolt," which is charged with detaching powder. The torpedo charge of gunpowder is thereby ignited, and it is highly probable that a large hole will be made in the ship's side or bottom, causing her to sink without any more trouble. Our Illustrations show only the processes which may be witnessed by ordinary visitors to the Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal. The interior construction of the torpedo, and the machinery connected with its percussion bolt, are not revealed to public inspection. Workmen are seen engaged in making the outer case and its fittings, the metal cylinder of the percussion bolt, and the cork buoys to serve in the practical application of this maritime weapon. The last-mentioned operation is also illustrated by one of our Engravings. The torpedo in question was invented by Commander Harvey, R.N. At the bottom of the same page we have introduced sketches representing particular stages in two other kinds of warlike ammunition, carried on likewise in the Laboratory Department of Woolwich Arsenal, for the supply of our Army and Navy. In the Rifle Shot and Shell Factory, annexed to this Department, but in a separate building with a furnace chimney 220 ft. high, the casting of Palliser shells is one of the most interesting kinds of work. The point of the shell is made intensely hard by a contrivance for its more rapid cooling than that of the iron in the body of the shell, which latter is made brittle, so that it may break up and scatter its pieces about when the shell has pierced the enemy's armour-plate. The final trimming, smoothing, and polishing must be done by huge grindstones, which are worked by steam; and the bronze studs, to fit into the grooves of the rifled guns, are lastly to be inserted in the side of each shell. Another subject of our Illustrations is the manufacture of bullets, mixed lead and tin, for the Martini-Henry rifled small-arms. The metal, after leaving the furnace, is squirted forth in the shape of an endless rod, as thick as the intended bullets; these being not globular balls, but of an elongated conical form. The rod of soft metal passes very swiftly through a machine which cuts it up into short pieces, compresses one end of each piece into a cone, hollows the other end, and so produces the completed bullets with amazing rapidity. The rifles themselves are made in the Government Small-arms Factory at Enfield.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 2nd, near Mars on the morning hours of the 5th, near Saturn on the morning of the 8th; she is near Venus during the evening hours of the 13th, near Mercury on the 14th, and near Jupiter again during the early morning hours of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 5th	at 19 minutes after 11h in the morning.
New Moon " 13th	" 29 " 5h morning.
First Quarter " 20th	" 56 " 0h " morning.
Full Moon " 27th	" 5 " 4h " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 17th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 5th.

Mercury at the beginning of this month is the most favourably situated for observation during the year. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 33m. p.m., on the 2nd at 9h. 35m. p.m., on the 3rd at 9h. 36m. p.m., on the 4th at 9h. 38m. p.m., and on the 5th at 9h. 39m. p.m., or 2h. 12m. after sunset on each of these days; on the 6th at 9h. 38m. p.m., or 2h. 9m. after sunset. This interval gradually decreases to 1h. 54m. by the 11th, to 1h. 21m. by the 16th, to 41m. by the 21st; the planet setting on these days at 9h. 30m. p.m., 9h. 5m. p.m., and 8h. 32m. p.m. On the 25th the planet and Sun set nearly together; from May 26 to July 18 he sets in daylight. He rises at the same time as the Sun on the last day. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (20 deg. 56 min.) on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 14th, stationary among the stars on the 15th, in his descending node on the 20th, near Venus on the 23rd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th, and in aphelion on the 30th.

Venus sets on the 9th at nearly the same time as the Sun; on the 21st at 8h. 12m. p.m., or 21m. after sunset; and on the last day at 8h. 39m. p.m., or 36m. after sunset. She is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, near the Moon on the 13th, and in ascending node on the 25th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 52m. a.m., and on the last day at 26m. p.m.

Mars is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 1h. 50m. a.m., on the 11th at 1h. 28m. a.m., on the 21st at 1h. 3m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 39m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 9m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 49m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 23m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 11h. 38m. p.m., on the 10th at 11h. 1m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 19m. p.m., on the 30th at 9h. 36m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 38m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 40m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 31m. a.m.

Saturn is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 3h. 10m. a.m., or 1h. 24m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 2h. 32m. a.m., or 1h. 45m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 1h. 53m. a.m., or 2h. 10m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 1h. 16m. a.m., or 2h. 36m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 8th; due south on the 1st at 8h. 39m. a.m., on the 15th at 7h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 49m. a.m.

At a meeting of the University Extension Committee at Sheffield on Monday the results of the working of the system for three years were made known:—3566 tickets had been sold for the classes, the income amounting to £1586, and the expenditure to £1506. So successful has this scheme been that a magnificent building, in which lectures and classes will be held, is about to be erected at a cost of nearly £20,000. It is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mapleson began his new season, according to previous announcement, on Saturday last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket; this having been the first use made of the building for its destined purpose, since its erection on the site of the old theatre which was burnt down, in December, 1867. The season of Her Majesty's Opera in the year following was carried on by Mr. Mapleson at Drury-Lane Theatre, where that gentleman continued to direct the same establishment during each following season, except those of 1869 and 1870, until the present year. The two last-named years formed the period of the fusion of the two opera-houses, at Covent Garden Theatre, under the joint management of Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, and Mr. Mapleson; Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, having, in 1870, been carried on by Mr. George Wood.

This year's opening of Mr. Mapleson's season was an event of much interest, for it brought him back to the very ground which he had worthily occupied for several years, until the burning of the old theatre. During that period some grand and interesting works were brought forward. It was to Mr. Mapleson that we owed the first production in this country of Cherubini's "Medea" and of an Italian version of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris." The fine performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine in each opera was a memorable feature. Mozart's "Seraglio" ("Die Entführung aus dem Serail") Weber's "Oberon," Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" ("Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor") were also finely rendered during that period.

It is gratifying to find that Mr. Mapleson in his prospectus (as already stated in our summary thereof) proposes this year to revive "Medea," in addition to producing Gluck's "Armida."

The theatre presents a brilliant aspect. The audience part is well shaped and proportioned, and the acoustic properties are good. The fittings and decorations—including bright amber-coloured drapery to the boxes—are in excellent taste, and the theatre is thoroughly well lighted only by the large chandelier in the centre of the ceiling. The footlights are lowered so as to cast a bright reflection on the stage without, as usual, interposing a glare to the eye of the spectator. The various entrance approaches afford easy access to the different parts of the house; these features, and a considerable enlargement and improvement of the stage, contrasting favourably with the construction and arrangements of the old theatre.

The opera with which Her Majesty's Theatre was opened on Saturday evening was "Norma," the cast of which was so nearly identical with that of many past performances that slight comment may now suffice. Again Mdlle. Titiens was the representative of the Druid priestess, her first entry having been greeted with an enthusiasm which showed how strong were the recollections of her many fine performances in the old theatre, and afterwards at Drury Lane. Again the grand declamation and tragic pathos of the artist were successfully displayed. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria was an excellent Adalgisa, Signor Fancelli sang with great effect as Pollione, Signor Brocolini was an efficient Orovoso, and the subordinate characters were filled by Mdlle. Filomena and Signor Rinaldini.

A strong association with the locality was offered by the appearance of Sir Michael Costa on that very spot where he officiated as conductor during many past seasons in the old building. The first appearance of the distinguished chef d'orchestra in the new theatre was hailed by a special greeting; and he, as well as the principal singers and Mr. Mapleson, were called before the curtain at the close of the opera. As usual on opening or on closing nights, the National Anthem preceded the performance.

On Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given, with the first appearance of Signor Millet Cabero (as Manrico), and of Mdlle. Nandori (as Leonora), neither of whom produced any impression. On Thursday Mdlle. Salla was to make her first appearance as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera," and to-night (Saturday) a performance of "La Traviata" is to bring back Madame Christine Nilsson as Violetta.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week at the Royal Italian Opera was the first appearance, on Saturday, of Mdlle. Albani, whose return drew a crowded and brilliant audience. This charming artist, who has recently achieved so triumphant a success at Paris, met with an enthusiastic reception on her return to the locality where she first made her fame, in the season of 1872. As Elvira in "I Puritani" Mdlle. Albani again displayed those powers of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution which have before rendered the character one of her most attractive representations. Signor Gayarré, as Arturo, sang with effect in the more declamatory passages; Signori Graziani and Baggiolo were again respectively the Ricardo and Giorgio, and Mdlle. Ghiotti was efficient in the small part of Enrichetta, the fugitive Queen.

The promised appearance of Mdlle. Marimon, on Thursday week, already more than once postponed on account of indisposition, was further deferred; and again Mdlle. Smeroschi proved her value as an efficient substitute, as Norina in "Don Pasquale," the cast of which included M. Capoul and Signori Cotogni and Ciampi respectively, as Ernesto, Dr. Malatesta, and Don Pasquale.

The five performances of this week began, on Monday, with a repetition of "Les Huguenots." On Tuesday Mdlle. Albani made her second appearance this season, and repeated one of her most charming performances, that of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," the cast of which included M. Capoul as Elvino, and Signor Baggiolo as Count Rodolfo. On Thursday, "Un Ballo in Maschera," was to be repeated; yesterday (Friday) Mdlle. Avigliana was to make her first appearance as Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni," the occasion bringing back Mdlle. Thalberg as Zerlina. For this (Saturday) evening, "Il Flauto Magico" is announced, with the first appearance of Signor Caracciolo in the small part of Monostatos. The return of Madame Adelina Patti is promised for May 15, as Dinorah.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, the programme including the co-operation of Mdlle. Albani and other principal members of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

THE BACH CHOIR.

As already briefly recorded, the second of the two concerts announced by the Bach Society took place last week, when Bach's motet, "Ein feste Burg," and Gade's dramatic cantata, "Comala," were performed for the first time in London. The motet consists of pieces for solo voices and choruses, with orchestral accompaniments. As usual, both with Bach and Handel, the choral writing far transcends in grandeur and power that for the solo singers. In the cantata referred to the opening chorus, with its jubilant effects and masterly incidental treatment of the chorale subject, is the principal feature of the work. Admirable also is the movement in six-eight time in choral unison ("If all the world"), in which the old

church melody is given out by the voices in unison, the orchestra being employed in a figurative accompaniment. The incidental solo pieces in the cantata were well rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Henschel. A special feature in this respect was the last-named singer's excellent delivery of the florid solo, "All men born of God," the effect of which is finely contrasted by the sustained melody of the chorale sung by a semi-chorus of sopranos.

Herr Gade's cantata is based on a dramatic poem by Dr. Klengel, after Ossian; the adapted English text being by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The composition has much of the tone of northern romanticism of which the subject is suggestive; the indication thereof being effectively announced in an orchestral introduction, which, although brief, is characteristic, and contains some good contrasts. The pieces for solo voices are few. Of these the most effective was the scene where Comala is awaiting the return of Fingal. This was very well rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; the passages for Fingal having been finely declaimed by Herr Henschel. Subordinate solos for the characters of Dersagrena and Melicoma were assigned respectively to Mdlle. A. Riego and Mdlle. Gowa.

The choral movements contain some very dramatic and occasionally expressive writing. Specially noticeable are those for male voices, "Up for the fight" and "Far fled is the foe;" the chorus of spirits, "Our pathway is the storm;" and the lament for female chorus (with bass solo), "O sing not loud triumphant songs." These features received their full importance from the careful singing of the choir, and the fine orchestral playing in the performance referred to. The programme of the concert included Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice;" a skilfully-written (unpublished) eight-part motet, "In Thee, O Lord!" by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett; and the "Sanctus" from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli."

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ.

The last concert but one of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-fifth season took place yesterday (Friday) week, when Sir M. Costa's "Eli" was given, conducted by the composer. The occasion derived a special interest from its having included the reappearance of Mr. Santley in oratorio, after an interval caused by his engagement in Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company. The singer met with a cordial greeting. The other principal vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas.

That meritorious vocalist Miss Palmer gave an evening concert last week, at which, among other interesting features, were introduced Brahms's "Liebeslieder Walzer," for vocal quartet and pianoforte duet.

Last Saturday's New Philharmonic Concert included a performance of Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony, of which we have already spoken in noticing the Rubinstein concert at the Crystal Palace a fortnight ago.

At last Monday's concert of the Philharmonic Society a new symphony, in C, by M. Silas, was performed for the first time, and well received. Of this work we must await another opportunity to speak in detail. At the same concert Herr Hausmann, from Berlin, obtained a genuine success by his fine performance of Raff's concerto for violoncello. The player made his first appearance at the Crystal Palace last Saturday.

Herr Rubinstein gave the first of his series of pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played a long and varied selection of pieces, with those special powers and that marked individuality of style for which he is so renowned.

Herr Franke, the violinist, gave the third of his series of Chamber concerts, on Tuesday evening, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music; Miss Ellen Horne (vocalist) gave her evening concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday evening the concert of the well-known pianist, Miss Zimmerman, took place in the same locale; where, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, Mr. Charles Hallé began his new series of pianoforte recitals.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians, with Mr. Cusins as conductor, was to take place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening. The solo vocalists announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Butterworth, and Madame Patey; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The event of next week will be the opening of the Wagner Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday evening, followed by performances on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon—the proceedings extending to the following week. Rehearsals have been going on for several weeks, under the direction of Herr Richter and Mr. Dannreuther, and all is now ready for the opening concert, the programme of which includes a selection from "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "Das Rheingold."

THEATRES.

Mrs. John Wood has imitated the example of other managers in falling back on the revival of older pieces to repair the want of attractiveness in recent new dramas. In this way Mr. Charles Reade's romantic drama of "The Wandering Heir" was reproduced at St. James's on Saturday last. The work has suffered compression since its former representations, and has been improved by abridgment. Mrs. Wood, who on previous occasions had won much reputation by her performance of the part of Philippa Chester, has increased it on the present by the improvements which she has introduced into conception and execution of it. We take it for granted that the reader is aware that Richard Annesley, the hero, is an historical character, and that Mr. Reade had depended for the popularity of the subject on its resemblance to the case of "the Claimant." Whether there be any element of the kind on that account at the present time it would be hard to determine; certain it is that the audience of Saturday manifested the greatest interest in the fortunes of the hero, and that it was sustained to the conclusion of the piece. The fact may be partially accounted for by the excellence of the acting, which was in all respects deserving of the applause which it received. In all probability the drama will keep the house open for a considerable time to come.

M. Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers" has been produced at the Alhambra with striking success.

The performances of a small band of Indian jugglers and snake-charmers prove an attractive supplement to the general programme of entertainments at the Aquarium.

The *London Gazette* notifies that Earl Annesley has been chosen an Irish representative peer in the room of the Earl of Bandon, deceased.

Mr. W. W. Robinson, solicitor, of Oxford, has been elected Coroner for the central district of Oxfordshire, in the place of the late Mr. William Brunner.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN.

Professor Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., began his second lecture on the 17th ult., by alluding to our knowledge of the nature of the sun obtained by the telescope alone, especially referring to the red flames, corona, and other phenomena observed during an eclipse, and the mottled appearance, likened to willow-leaves by Nasmyth and to rice-grains by Stone. He then gave a summary of the interesting results of the researches of Lockyer, Janssen, Young, and others, who employed the spectroscopic with the telescope in a variety of very ingenious apparatus. The nucleus of the sun is now believed to emit rays of every degree of refrangibility, and to consist of a globe of light specific gravity (half as much again as that of water), indicating a vast conglomeration of condensed vapours. The first atmosphere, termed the "photosphere," consists of clouds of vapours of sodium, iron, and about seventeen other metals, together with hydrogen; these clouds being sometimes heaped together in very bright masses, termed "faculae" (little torches), or giving way to colder spaces, where the absorption of light is greater, presenting the appearance known as "sun-spots." Outside the photosphere is another luminous red atmosphere, visible only at the edge of the sun, named by Lockyer the "chromosphere." It is composed of hydrogen and vapours of the more volatile metals, sodium and magnesium, the vapours of iron and other metals occasionally rising in it. The visible limit of this red zone, about five or seven thousand miles, is determined by the cooling of the glowing gas; but it probably extends two hundred thousand miles beyond the chromosphere. Red flames of hydrogen, fantastic in form, some about 130,000 miles high, rise out of the zone, and are incessantly moving, some at the rate of 147 miles a second, indicating violent storms. During a total eclipse of the sun an enormous expanse of faint white light, termed the "corona," appears far beyond the red flames. This is attributed partly to reflected solar light; but Dr. Gladstone stated that it exhibits a yellow ray in its spectrum, also found in that of the chromosphere, which ray has hitherto not been produced by any terrestrial substance, but which is said to be identical with one of the rays observed in the spectrum of the aurora borealis.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his second lecture, on the 19th ult., with additional experimental illustrations of the thermo-electric pile; the movements of the galvanometer, indicating heat or cold, being made visible by reflections of light from a small mirror attached to it. The generation of heat by frictional electricity was next shown, first by the electrophorus. It was proved, by weighing, that more force is required to lift the lid from excited indiarubber than from unexcited, the excess of force resolving itself into a spark. The discharge of the electric machine is the result of a similar excess of power, due to the action of the muscles of the person turning it. The Professor then showed that more force is required to lift one side of a coil of over-spun wire when the ends are connected, than when unconnected, with a voltaic battery; this excess of force being converted, first into electricity, and next into heat. In like manner, when a bar-magnet was thrust through a hoop wound round with wire, the push and pull were greater when the ends were connected than when unconnected. A flat coil experienced very sensible resistance when moved between the poles of the electro-magnet only when its ends were connected with the battery. A silver medal fell slowly through the magnetic field between the poles; and the oscillations of a copper disc, suspended like a pendulum between the poles, were quelled when the magnet was made by connection with the battery; and some fusible metal was melted by the heat generated by the excess of force used to overcome resistance. The Professor also showed that enough heat is developed by the magneto-electric machine to fuse platinum. Proceeding next to chemical action, he showed, first, that the heat of the feeble flame of the oxy-hydrogen jet could fuse platinum, and burn a file, a watch-spring, and a diamond; and, after explaining that the rusting of metals is a low combustion due to the action of oxygen, the Professor explained how the Rangoon and Singapore electric cable was saved from destruction by Dr. Siemens, who, by means of his electric thermometer, ascertained that the temperature of the middle of the coil was 86 deg. Fahrenheit, while the outside temperature was 60 deg.; and that the heat was rising at the rate of 3 deg. a day.

PHILOSOPHY OF SPINOZA.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., in his discourse at the evening meeting on the 20th ult., stated that Baruch, or Benedict de Spinoza, born at Amsterdam, in 1632, was the son of a Portuguese Jew; that, after studying theology and philosophy, he doubted the authority of the Jewish writers; that, in consequence, he narrowly escaped assassination by a zealot; that he was excommunicated; that he supported himself by preparing excellent glasses for optical purposes; that he preferred a retired life to a professorship at Heidelberg, and died in 1677. His chief philosophic writings, not published till after his death, show that the sources of his doctrines were the Jewish peripatetic school (such as Ibn Ezra and Maimonides), the Neo-Platonists (through Giordano Bruno), and Descartes. The fundamental conception of the unity and uniformity of the world was held by Spinoza in both a speculative and scientific aspect. As to the relation of mind to matter, he held that there is an exact parallelism of mental and material events; not by a pre-established harmony, but as two aspects of the same thing. No link in the chain can be a link in the other. This is the opposite of materialism. The psychology of Spinoza, such as the complexity of mind, the law of association, and the analysis of the passions, was shown to be in harmony with the modern theory of evolution. In his ethical doctrines the self-preserving effort is the spring of action. This does not lead to a system of selfishness; since it is given, as a fact of experience, that man is a reasonable and sociable animal, and must therefore seek his own welfare in that of society; and a parallel exists between Spinoza and the Stoics in their conception of morality. His principle of the uniformity of human action was described as "reasonable service," and not fatalism—"Frei, und Eins mit dem Gesetz" (free, and one with the law). Spinoza's philosophy was not seriously studied in England in the last century; it was condemned by Dutch theologians, but taken up in Germany by Lessing, and influenced Goethe and the disciples of Kant—Fichte, Hegel, and others. It was introduced into England by Coleridge, and in our own day is set forth by Matthew Arnold, Froude, Clifford, and other philosophers, and has been scientifically applied by Huxley and G. H. Lewes. Spinoza did not found a school, but started vital ideas. Systems are the perishable body of philosophy; ideas are the living soul.

BABYLONIAN LITERATURE.

The Rev. Archibald H. Sayce, M.A., of Oxford, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the 21st ult. He began with an account of the gradual decipherment of the ancient cuneiform inscriptions, begun by Grotefend in 1801, and successfully carried on by Burnouf, Rask, Rawlinson, Lassen, and others. The interest was greatly increased by the dis-

covery of a great library at Nineveh, not of books, but of tablets of burnt clay, relating to all branches of human knowledge, which, moreover, revealed the existence of an ancient language, that of the Accadians or primitive Chaldeans, the builders of the great cities of Babylonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing, and the originators of the art and civilisation of which not only the Assyrians were the heirs, but the Hebrews and Greeks, and eventually ourselves. The monarchs of the seventeenth century B.C., who styled themselves Kings of the land of Accad, formed libraries, "towns of books," the most famous being one established by Sargon I. at Agané, noticed by Berosus, who describes its arrangements. The early history of this Sargon, who was a conqueror, resembles that of Moses and Romulus. At the Assyrian conquest by Sennacherib, the libraries were carried away, Babylonian literature declined, and intellectual activity was transferred to Assyria, where books were eagerly sought for and copied, and new libraries founded, literature being warmly patronised by Sardanapalus and other sovereigns. Most of what we know of the Babylonians is derived from the relics of the library of Assur-bani-pal, at Nineveh, discovered by Layard in 1850, the value of which was at once recognised by Sir Henry Rawlinson and studied; and many interesting tablets were unearthed by the late Mr. George Smith. In the latter part of the lecture Mr. Sayce commented upon the historic results of these researches, reading several interesting extracts from the great epic of Gishdubar, the prototype of Hercules, and other specimens of the historic and romantic literature of Babylonia, the influence of which is apparent in Greek mythology. The chronological tables are specially valuable, giving much accuracy to the ancient history of Asia.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Dr. Gladstone, in his third lecture, given on the 24th ult., described the results of recent researches into the chemistry of the sun by additional remarks upon the red flames or prominences, and showed by experiments how their chief constituent, hydrogen, from its lightness, would rise above other gases and vapours. The absence of mercury and other metals in the solar atmosphere, he said, may be due either to their density in the gaseous state being too great, or to their boiling point being too high, to admit of their rising beyond the region of the luminous cloud. As far as we know at present, from the absorption lines of the solar spectrum, there are many other substances not yet recognised; but there is no indication of oxygen or any other non-metallic element, except hydrogen. The coloured vapours of chlorine, iodine, bromine, and sulphur are absent; but some of them may be present in combination with metals. The spectra of some of these elements, separately and in combination, were exhibited. Proceeding to the consideration of the solar system, Dr. Gladstone stated that it has been ascertained that the planets Mercury, Venus, and the Moon reflect the light of the sun little, if at all, modified by any atmosphere. The appearance of Mars leads to the supposition that its atmosphere contains aqueous vapour, like the earth. Jupiter and Saturn possess very dense atmospheres, giving evidence of absorption. The spectrum from the light of Uranus is very remarkable; but its strong absorption bands, as well as those in the spectrum of Neptune, are not at present understood. The visibility of comets is attributed to the reflected light of the sun; but, as Dr. Gladstone stated, Dr. Huggins has shown that their heads are self-luminous, indications being given of the presence of an incandescent gas, probably carbon or one of its compounds. Among the illustrations, the spectrum of the glowing gas between the carbon points of the electric lamp was cast upon the screen. This difficult experiment was specially performed in order to give evidence of a carbon spectrum. The carbon points themselves were shaded by brass screens; and the light from the electric arc sent through the prisms produced a spectrum, with numerous bands supposed to be due to carbon.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on the 26th ult., with several additional illustrations of the very intense heat generated by chemical combination. These included the combustion of bark-charcoal in a current of oxygen, the sparks of which swept round in brilliant circles; that of similar charcoal placed on saltpetre, producing a volcano of sparks; and that of potassium thrown on water, when the metal combined with the oxygen of the water, and the hydrogen separated from it burst into flame, with a small explosion. The generation of heat in the voltaic battery was next explained and illustrated. In a Grove's cell the zinc is burnt by the action of acidulated water; and an electric current is produced, its final form being heat, the origin of which is considered to be the overcoming something tantamount to friction. Thus, when the electric current was sent through continuous platinum wire in front of the table, and copper wire mounted beside it, all remained cool; but when the copper wire—a good conductor—was removed the platinum wire immediately reddened. When pieces of platinum and copper wire were joined end to end the platinum became red and the copper remained black. The Professor then demonstrated that in the battery the solution of a definite amount of zinc produces invariably the same definite amount of heat, in perfect accordance with the law of equivalence—the heat of the combustion being, by means of the conducting wires, capable of being conveyed far away from the place where the fuel is burnt. So likewise in the animal body, nutritive blood passing through muscle is burnt, and there produces heat. The heat of a contracted muscle was demonstrated by Becquerel; and a rise of ten degrees has been observed in cases of tetanus. This was still further illustrated by Professor Tyndall's lifting and letting fall a weight, and his explaining the analogy of the principle involved in the actions to those of the voltaic battery and the magneto-electric machine. The principle of Faraday's voltameter, based upon the quantity of hydrogen evolved and zinc consumed in a battery, was also elucidated. After showing how the magneto-electric machine had been utilised by Fomont, the lecture concluded with an ingeniously-devised experiment illustrating the way aqueous vapour is condensed into clouds by the cold produced by the rarefaction of the air in the higher strata of the atmosphere.

ARCTIC LIFE.

Dr. John Rae, at the weekly evening meeting on the 27th ult., gave a discourse on some of the results of his observations on animal life, made during his residence in Arctic regions, illustrated with diagrams, a fine collection of furs lent him by Mr. Ince, and a part of the natural history collection of H.M.S. Discovery. He began by describing the punctual migration northward of various animals in the spring, including the reindeer, musk-ox, wolf, aquatic birds, lemmings, spiders, and flies. He then commented on the habits of the two house-building animals, the musk-rat and the beaver, explaining their mode of working, and their ingenious arrangements for ventilation and storing food for winter. The beaver strikes on the ground with his tail to give an alarm, and supports himself with it while walking. There are five kinds of foxes—the red, cross, silver, Arctic white, and Arctic blue. The skin of a silver fox sometimes sells for £50; that of a red fox for about

20s. or 25s. In respect to the sagacity of the animal, Dr. Rae explained how a fox will carry off the bait of a gun-trap without injury to himself. Comments were then made upon the great value of the reindeer, every part of the animal being available in Arctic life. It is only the superstition of the Eskimos which prevents its domestication. Hibernating animals were noticed, as well as the habits of bears and walrus, and several very interesting details were given of the seals. The Eskimos themselves were classified into three groups; those from the McKenzie river, westward to Behring Strait, live in wooden houses; those from the McKenzie river, eastward to Hudson's Bay, construct snow huts; and those of Greenland dwell in houses built of earth, stones, and bones. Of the opinions that these people have migrated from the south, from America, or from Siberia, Dr. Rae prefers the last, for various reasons. Our limited space prevents us from giving details respecting the habits and modes of life of these interesting people, whom Dr. Rae described as skilful workers, hunters, and fishers. They are a cheerful, gossiping race, fond of amusement and music, cleanly, amiable in their domestic relations, and truthful; their rare falsehoods being somewhat justifiable. They often show much delicacy of feeling, and gratitude, declining reward for their own little acts of kindness. They believe in the existence of a good and an evil spirit, and endeavour to please the former that he may defend them from the latter. "Surely," said Dr. Rae, "such a people merit a higher place amongst the uncivilised races than has been hitherto awarded them."

BABYLONIAN LITERATURE.

The Rev. A. H. Sayce began his second lecture, on the 28th ult., with a summary of the Accadian or Chaldean legend of the deluge, corresponding in many points with that in Genesis. Susuthrus, "the sun of life," warned by Ilea, the god of the deep, that the wickedness of men was about to be punished, according to command built a ship 600 cubits long and 60 broad. He entered into it with his people and all the beasts of the field, and all life was destroyed. In due time he sent out, first a dove and then a swallow, which returned. When the raven did not return he drove forth all the animals, built an altar, poured forth libations of wine, and was translated into heaven, like Enoch, his people settling in the plains of Babylonia. The legend of the wars of the Titans, or giants, with the gods was next noticed, followed by that of the presumptuous erection of the tower of Bab-el, or "the gate of the god" (the name afterwards corrupted into "babel," to confound). Its remains were known as Birs-i-Nimrud. Many of the Chaldean myths are of solar origin—and a very singular one is the war of the seven evil spirits, or storm-clouds, against the moon—evidently relating to an eclipse. Another legend describes the descent of Istar, the goddess of love and queen of night, into Hades, "the land from whence there is no return," to recover her beloved Tammuz. On her detention all the upper world stands still. Eventually, orders are given to unveil the tablets of destiny, to give Istar to drink of the waters of life, and to guide her back through the seven gates of the infernal world, and to restore all the ornaments of which she had been deprived. The influence of these poems lasted long after the extinction of the language in which they were written. The Accadian hymns were next noticed, and extracts from one of praise to the Sun-God and one of penitence were read, showing their similarity to the Hebrew Psalms and the hymns of the Sanscrit Rig-Veda. The following words occur in the latter:—"The sin that I have sinned to blessedness turn; my transgression let the wind carry away. . . . My transgressions are ever before me." These religious poems were collected and formed the authorised Babylonian prayer-book. Mr. Sayce also noticed the evidence of the prevalence of sorcery, such as charms, exorcisms, and spells, to avert diseases and other evils, as well as of a reformation from such superstitious practices, together with a renaissance of literature, resembling that of our fifteenth century. The discoveries in Babylonia and Egypt certainly show that ours is not the first age of civilisation.

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace on Friday next will give a discourse on Intellectual Movements and Secret Societies in Russia. On Saturday next Mr. Walter H. Pollock will begin a course of three lectures on Modern French Poetry.

WRECK OF A VESSEL OFF YARMOUTH.

The Norwegian barque Suez, bound from Norway to the port of Rochelle, in France, with a cargo of deals, was wrecked off Yarmouth on Thursday, the 19th inst. It was about two hours before daybreak, the sea running strong, with an easterly gale of wind, when the vessel ran upon the outside of the southern Scrooby Sand. The master seems to have mistaken his position, which he reckoned forty miles to the east of the Lemon and Ower Sands. The rudder was knocked away, and it was necessary to cut away the foremast and mainmast to prevent the vessel falling on her beam. In doing this work the carpenter was washed overboard and drowned. At daylight the Yarmouth life-boat, Mark Lane, followed by the Caistor life-boat, went to the vessel, by which time her bottom had been knocked out and she was full of water. The crew got off the wreck into the life-boat, and the flood made the vessel float off the sand. The steam-tug Comet then took the vessel in tow and beached her to the south of the Wellington Pier. The crew were landed and taken to the Sailors' Home. The value of the ship was about £1000, and cargo £1500; and the vessel was insured for £800. Endeavours were made to save the carpenter, but without effect. Our illustration, from a sketch by Mr. E. Hayes, shows the position of the vessel lying fast on the sandbank.

Mr. William Muter, of Manchester, has expressed a desire to hand over to the trustees of the English Presbyterian College, London, a sum of £2000, in order to found three theological scholarships of £30 each, with a proviso that competitors are to abstain from alcoholic liquors and tobacco.

A complimentary dinner was given last week to the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, the honorary secretary of the Royal Historical Society, at the St. James's Restaurant. Lord Talbot de Malahide was in the chair; and among the speakers were Mr. T. Heywood, Dr. Heinemann, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and others. A service of plate was presented to Dr. Rogers.

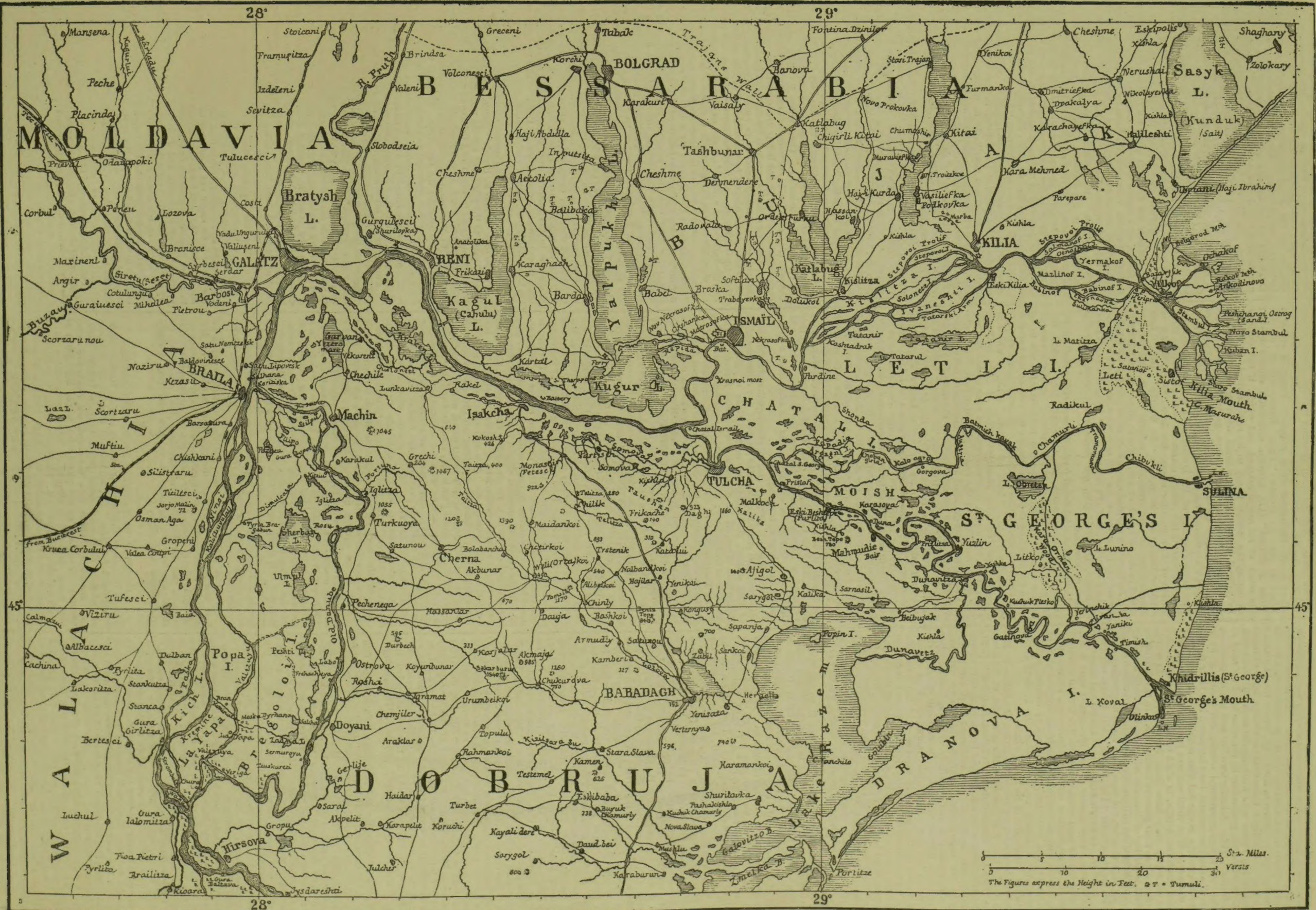
The sale of Mr. Albert Grant's pictures, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, took place on Friday and Saturday last week. The proceeds of the two days' sales were £106,202. The greater portion of the best-known pictures sold for considerably less than the prices which had been paid for them at former sales. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Otter Hunt," for which, it was rumoured, Mr. Grant paid £10,000, was sold for 5650 guineas. Mr. Frith's "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond-street, 1796," which sold at the Manley Hall sale for £4567 10s., on Saturday fetched only £3202 10s. One of the few pictures which sold at an increased price was Müller's "Interior of the Temple of Osiris at Philæ." Mr. Grant in 1872 bought this picture for 1800 guineas, and it sold on Saturday for 2300 guineas.



WRECK OF THE NORWEGIAN BARQUE SUEZ OFF YARMOUTH. FROM A SKETCH BY MR. EDWIN HAYES, R.H.A.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.



FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

In this year's exhibition, the opening of which we announced last week, the figure-subjects are unusually few, notwithstanding that two of the three new Associates recently elected, Messrs. Buckman and Hopkins, are figure-painters. In this department Sir John Gilbert well maintains his high position as president of the society, and in "Marston Moor" (8), where the Protector's troops rout to full flight those of his adversary, is an example of the masterly vigour ever marking the works of that artist. But for a still finer production by the same hand we refer to "The Guide" (112). A lordly traveller and his companions, mounted on richly-caparisoned steeds, and followed by a retinue of armed attendants, have impressed into their service as a local courier a rustic lad who, astride an old grey horse, leads the way. The cavalcade are just emerging from the gloom of the forest depths, in sight of the distant embattled towers of which they have been in quest, and to which the boy points as their place of destination. In the absence of that vivid rendering of dramatic interest so frequently marking the designs of Sir John Gilbert, the art-qualities of this drawing are of the highest order, and among the many fine works he has exhibited on these walls "The Guide" will hold a very prominent position. Occupying the post of honour and attractive by qualities the very reverse of the last-named work is Mr. E. K. Johnson's single contribution of "A Golden Swarm" (64), which, as an outdoor sunlit garden scene, representing figures, flowers, and plants, painted up to the highest pitch of natural beauty and brilliance, is a marvel of executive skill. To sentiment it makes no pretension, its interest being exhausted in the display of its technicalities.

Turning to another garden scene, interesting rather by the human sympathies it evokes than the grandeur of its floral riches, "The Old Men's Gardens, Chelsea Hospital" (139), by Mrs. Allingham, we are impressed by its suggestive charm and unobtrusive treatment. Its sentiment is of the purest kind, and its manipulation exhibits that happy medium between generalisation and exactitude which, whilst satisfying the demands of the imagination by its suggestiveness, leaves unchallenged the detail of nature's minutiae. Most simple and unaffected is the pose and expression of the two girls waiting for the bunch of flowers the old pensioner is gathering for them; and with equal taste are introduced the various incidents referred to in the catalogue quotation. Fine are the two heads by Mr. Carl Haag (237 and 266), a comment equally applicable to Mr. Dobson's "Una figlia di Maria" (23), and "A Capri Girl" (125)—charming alike by that tenderness and breadth of execution common to all his pictures, whether in oil or water colours.

Mr. Buckman's accession to the society is an addition it may be congratulated upon. The two works of this artist, "The Business of Pleasure" (65) and "Our City Herald of Spring" (203), exhibit a degree of powerful originality most welcome at a time when the adoption of a borrowed manner is too frequently made the channel of success. To another new Associate, Mr. Hopkins, we have also a word of hearty welcome; but we do not recognise in "A Cornish Fisherman" (104) those better qualities marking "The Genius of the Village" (57) or "The Plough" (82). Of the three works by Mr. Thorne Waite we prefer "On the Way to School" (51), wherein he has realised in his usual felicitous manner a homely pastoral of village child-life. Exquisite as is the treatment of the upper part of the figure in Mr. Radford's anonymous picture (194)—intended for Lady Godiva, if we rightly remember the catalogue quotation from Tennyson—the work is virtually destroyed by the overpowering hue of the unbroken red in the dress. Wrought to the highest pitch of cabinet manipulation is "A Little Chilly" (279), showing a lady in sacque and toupée standing before her boudoir fire surrounded by every variety of bric-a-brac and bijouterie. Though grappling with the real difficulties of art, Mr. W. Duncan falls somewhat short of his aim in No. 180, "Love, Scandal, and Politics." Of Mr. Lamont's two drawings our taste inclines to "A Spring Offering" (90), the stooping figure of the girl being admirable in its drawing and delicacy of tint. In like manner we would select from Mr. Watson's four contributions "My Lady's Page" (257), but would contrast with the crude incompleteness of Mr. Marsh's "Driftwood" (198) the thoroughness characterising Mr. Alma Tadema's work, and well exemplified in "An Interesting Scroll" (218). This little picture, in its secondary scale of brown and green and grey, is a model of tone. Admirable as are certain passages in Mr. Parker's "What Sport" (160) the work, as a whole, wants that sense of connecting unity necessary to a fine work of art, an absence to be regretted, as the care and labour bestowed upon it bespeaks a conscientiousness of intention. Concluding our notes on the figure-subjects, we briefly refer to the two works of the late lamented Mr. Topham, "Blackberry Gatherers" (18) and "Haymaking" (116).

To M. Otto Weber our warmest commendations are due for two most exquisite drawings of "Laying their heads together—studies of three horses' heads" (117), and "Vaccine sympathy—Studies of Three Cows' Heads" (98). Nothing can surpass their truth of drawing and surface-texture. Foremost amongst the most dexterous works here exhibited are M. F. Tayler's pictures, which this year show a greater amount of incident than of late. His picturesque hunting-parties of gaily-dressed cavaliers and ladies, mounted as Mr. Tayler only can mount them, and surrounded by all the attractive accessories of hound and horn, are in this exhibition well represented. In "Rustic Surgery" (101)—a hound having his foot bound up—we recognise much of this artist's earlier and interesting manner. The drawings of Mr. Brittain Willis sustain the position they have long held on these walls, "A Scene in Cowdray Park" (169) being a characteristic example of his best manner. In our sympathies with the canine race, such a subject as Mr. Bradley's "Waiting for Master" (157) is certain of recognition, but when treated as here seen the warmer feeling of admiration is at once evoked.

Passing to landscape, always the stronger numerical element in our water-colour exhibitions, we find some established favourites hardly reaching the level of the merit that has long secured to them their well deserved popularity. Such variations in the balance of individual power are, however, inseparable from the emotional temperament under which all art-creations are evolved.

In No. 1 we are introduced to the work of a newly-elected Associate, Mr. Rigby, and, while acknowledging the honest, painstaking rendering of his subject, "The Esk, in quiet corners pausing," regret he should have sacrificed much of its pictorial effect by the cold, uninviting aspect under which it is presented. Of the four works Mr. Rigby shows, in "Rand How, Cumberland" (92) he does the fuller justice to himself. True to his early love for the mountain ranges of North Wales, Mr. Danby, in his grand picture of "Snowdon" (20), a glorious harmony of silvery sky and rocky wilderness, surpasses any work of similar character we remember to have seen by his hand on these walls which at this time contain five others bearing his name. Believing, as we do, the legitimate aim of art to lie rather in conveying a sense of the impressions

of nature than the elaborate imitation of accidental detail, we rejoice in the larger manner of Mr. Newton's "Unveiling of the Mountain" (42), and the poetic atmosphere enveloping the scene as contrasting with the more realistic manner of his earlier style. To his small drawing on the fourth screen (282) a similar comment applies. Also as a strenuous effort at the realisation of a gorgeous burst of sunlight effect is Mr. A. Hunt's "Loch Maree—lifting of the Mists at Sunset" (17), wherein difficulties almost beyond the reach of art are attempted, and which, if not entirely overcome, the result is not to be characterised as failure. In "Capel Curig" (238), a small drawing on the second screen, Mr. Hunt has shown that grandeur is not necessarily dependent on size. The value of the union of detail with pictorial breadth is rarely more strikingly seen than in the drawings of Mr. Davidson, from whose numerous contributions of the present season we would select, in illustration of this peculiar merit, his beautiful rendering of summer foliage in the picture "At Whitby" (40). Less conscientious in the portrayal of natural forms, and far less varied in the selection of atmospheric effects than formerly, Mr. Jackson has adopted a sameness of sky treatment largely detracting from the value of otherwise interesting works. "The Last Glimpse of the Setting Sun" (2) and "The Valley of Rocks, Lynton" (19), are perhaps his most successful drawings now here.

In that list of established favourites comprising such names as Mr. Collingwood Smith, Mr. G. Fripp, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Dodgson, and Mr. Duncan, whose untiring industry is evinced by the number of their respective contributions, are to be found works aiding in no small degree the artistic interest and numerical strength of the exhibition. Notably would we particularise Mr. Smith's "Lake of Geneva" (175), in which is happily expressed those transient effects of light and air whereon the successful representation of such scenes depend. The eye is carried over the sparkling water from Chillon to the snow-clad Dent du Midi and the mountains in the valley of the Rhone. Some smaller works by the same also call for mention by their happy treatment of gleamy light, as in "A Ruined Martello Tower" (189). Rarely has Mr. Fripp been so liberal a contributor as in the twelve little gems here shown, for whose material mountain and lake, headland and valley have been laid under contribution, with an equality of success that leaves scarce a choice in the result. The gleaming dells and sylvan glades of Mr. Dodgson are this year no less charming than ever. Mr. Goodall's transcripts of Venice street scenes delight us equally as on his first return from the Queen of the Adriatic. Mr. Duncan with renewed vigour depicts the perilous scenes too frequently witnessed in the storms around our shores, as in his large drawing (128); and Mr. Jenkins remains, as ever, divided between the picturesque of Norman peasant life and the sterling beauties of the Thames, though, to whichever side his attentions may be drawn, the pleasure is equally ours.

Grand in scenic purpose, and more comprehensive in their constructional elements than the works of any other member of this society, the important contributions of Mr. T. M. Richardson form, at all times, a conspicuous feature in the contents of this gallery; to say those of the present exhibition realise the qualities of his best productions renders further comment superfluous. Mr. Naffel gains increased breadth and freedom of touch, and in the fifteen works he contributes this season may be noted such charming transcripts as "Cookham Church" (37), "Wotton Woods" (54), and "A Fishing Party, North Wales" (100). The distinctive character of Mr. Palmer's subjects and scale of colour place him alone in the walk of art he has adopted, from which no more characteristic example could be quoted than "Tityrus Restored to his Patrimony" (100), consisting of a composition of ideal landscape illumined by the dazzling glories of sunset, as the scene for the action of the fabled personages of his story. If less individual than on some former occasions, Mr. Powell has striven successfully against the difficulties of such subjects as 26 and 126. In the former the action of the waves and a sense of the weight of the advancing mass of water is conveyed with great truth. The Venetian scenes so ably rendered by Miss Montalba suggest realism rather than emotion, and, in the effort for powerful effects, the tenderness of nature is sometimes sacrificed to its strength. Contrasts of black and white may be made productive of strong relief, but do not suggest a sunlit atmosphere. Size and space, qualities at all times difficult to render in a picture, are given with singular effect by Mr. Whaithe, not only in his grand work, "The Castle Rock" (268), but equally so in his smaller drawing, "Among the Fells" (30). In contrast with the brilliant light and colour of Mr. Birket Foster's former works we are at a loss to account for the strange blackness pervading the tone of his two present contributions (32 and 172). Wide as is the difference between the pictorial elements of the elaborate "Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (190), and the savage "Coast of Antrim" (188), or the beetling cliffs whereon stand the grim walls of "Dunluce Castle" (161), Mr. S. Read, in his versatility of powers, seems equally at home in either. Mr. A. Fripp's rendering of sunlit atmosphere—an effect frequently treated in his works—has rarely been more successful than in "Summer Noon" (130), in which the hills are enveloped in a delicate film of shimmering hazy light, covering, though not concealing, the forms enveloped. Careful study and observation are evinced in Mr. Moore's "Sunset in the Highlands" (12), and "Waiting for the Tide" (22)—the former especially notable for its truthful play of cloud form illumined by the last rays of the setting sun. Equally observant of atmospheric effect, though more limited in range, is Mr. Goodwin, whose six drawings sustain his well-earned repute.

Want of space prevents our reference to other works we had marked for comment, beyond the mention of Mr. Andrews's transcripts of seaport aspect, the frost scenes of Mr. Branwhite, some tender passages of landscape by Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Brierly's able drawing (185), which by its artistic power and interest of subject will find a ready recognition on all sides.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition of the Institute opened also on Monday week. "Highland Poachers" (7), by Edward Hargitt, are a group of red-deer that have come down upon a hillside farm, and are tossing about with their antlered heads the oaten sheaves. The value of the picture lies in the local truth of the scene depicted in respect of aerial perspective in a northern hill country. J. Aumonier, with very different materials and of a much slighter kind, compels us also to accept with pleasure the truth which he sets forth. We see on a broad, quiet piece of water, backed by a strip of land, a scattered flock of swans sailing "In the mellow light of an autumn eve." All the reflected lights are given with the most soothing effect, and, although the picture is little else than sky and water, one would never dream of calling it monotonous. Equally luminous is John Mogford's "Summer Light" (64), showing a boat going out to some fishing-smacks in the middle distance.

Near the last named hangs James Orrock's "Leicestershire

Meadow" (63) and his "Lincoln from the Meadows" (55), two works which, we think, are an advance on anything he has yet done. The delicacy with which he manages the distance in the latter picture, and allows the towers of the cathedral to assert themselves through the haze, is peculiarly grateful to the eye; and, although Mr. Orrock has based himself upon Cox, he has the art of preventing the evidence thereof from becoming too palpable. The other landscape-painters—and there are several in this gallery who have made the same master their model—are, to our thinking, too slavish in their imitation. E. M. Wimperis, for example—who is otherwise a most admirable artist—is, in his picture of "Broxton, Cheshire" (57), by far too suggestive of Cox.

H. G. Hine wields a much more individual and independent pencil, as may be seen in his carting hay in "The Weald of Sussex, near Lindfield" (50). The foreground here is all his own, and he runs into the far-reaching distance of the level weald with a truth of gradation which is not given to everyone. C. E. Holloway's "Sussex Hillside in September" (86), is remarkable for the rich glow with which he mantles his landscape, and makes a pleasing contrast to the fresh, cool verdure in which Valentine W. Bromley, a little further on, clothes the uncertain foreground through whose marshy tufts the two venturesome young ladies find "The Nearest Way to Church" (103), which we see peeping out above the bosky foliage in the distance. For solidity of workmanship and truthfulness of effect this picture will compare favourably with any in the gallery; and the natural way in which the two young girls figure in the foreground lifts the drawing entirely out of the category of ordinary landscape, and imparts to it an individuality of its own. Mr. Bromley's other work, representing a little girl surrounded with "Flowers" (134) in a conservatory, is pale, and lacks substantiality. It was this artist who gained last week, at the Crystal Palace competition, the gold medal for general excellence in water-colour drawing. Among other satisfactory landscapes are Edmund G. Warren's "Barden Tower, Wharfedale, from Barden Moor" (121); "Fittleworth Common" (128), by Thomas Collier; W. L. Leitch's "View on the Tweed" (178), and J. H. Mole's "Yewdale, near Coniston" (33).

Sea-subjects are always treated with much realistic power in this gallery, and, as a measure of the excellence of this year's exhibition in this respect, we would point to the following:—"Dutch Pinks Returning from the Dogger Bank, Katwyke, Holland" (27), by Edwin Hayes, R.H.A.; "White-Winged Pilots" (40)—seagulls on a rocky coast—by J. G. Philp; and "Entrance of the Scheldt, with Pilot-Boat Running for the Port of Flushing" (73), by Walter N. May.

In figure-subjects the Institute is specially rich. First of all we have Towneley Green's "Rainy Day" (10), showing a young girl at a recessed window—a drawing rich in tone and full of masterly modelling. Then there is "The Last Purchase" (24)—an old connoisseur examining closely and curiously the picture placed before him on a chair, by Seymour Lucas, a young artist from whom we have yet much to expect. This remark is also applicable to two other young men, as the visitor will see for himself by examining "A Tale of the Sea" (174), by G. Clausen, and "Grandfather's Darling" (30), showing the interior of a fisher's home on the Zuyder Zee. The old woman's face in this picture is a splendid piece of characterisation. In this respect C. Green surpasses himself, and his "Here they come!"—shouted by a line of "roughs" four or five deep pressing against the barriers of the course on a Derby Day, all eagerly straining to catch the first glimpse of the horses as they come thundering on—worthily occupies the place of honour. The various degrees of truculency which we note in the faces before us would be almost unbearable were not their latent savagery somewhat relieved by the contemplation of the carriage folk who fill up the background. On the opposite side hangs James D. Linton's "Ave Maria" (149), an old man showing an image of the Holy Virgin to some rough but reverend troopers in a dark guard-room. In tone, colour, and drawing, everything is admirable; but we think Mr. Linton might, here and there, have given a little more sharpness to his outline and differentiated his qualities a little more pronouncedly. "Aaron Dodd" (137), prosecuting his triple calling of tinker, knife-grinder, and gossip at a seaside village, is one of the most ambitious and successful pictures yet attempted by Charles J. Staniland, so far as we can remember. Guido R. Bach's "Tambourine Girl of Cairo" (124) playing to the piping of an old man has all this artist's accustomed vigour of brush and fulness of colour. With this work we would class Mrs. Elizabeth Murray's "Algerine Barber" (96), performing the important ceremony of shaving an Arab boy's head for the first time. We fear the artist has made the body of the operator too short. The nature of "Dr. Schliemann's Excavations in the Acropolis of Mycenæ" (98), is admirably represented by that eminent traveller, linguist, philosopher, and artist, William Simpson.

Among other interesting figure-subjects we would name Robert Carrick's market-girls crossing a moorland stream at "Early Morning" (106), and E. G. Kilburne's girl stepping into "The Gondola" (60). The figure of the girl is slightly theatrical in look and pose, which is rather to be regretted in a work which is otherwise so full of local colour and detail. Nor must we neglect calling attention to the stable-boy sitting on the corn-bin blowing Pan's pipes with a most determined industry and heroic disregard of his waste of breath. H. B. Roberts was never more masterly in his treatment of light and shade than in this interior, or more successful in his rendering of character. With equal truth and force of delineation has William Small shown us how a bargain is struck in a Connemara market. The thing to be sold is a little lamb belonging to a pretty young Irish girl, who sits, bright-eyed and smiling, beside it in the midst of the fair, and the buyer is an eager old man who, in his bargaining for the lamb, "turns the purty compliment on her." Besides these, there are admirable pictures by such veterans as John Absolon, Edward Henry Corbould, and J. Wolf; and, although E. J. Gregory and Charles Cattermole are not in great force, the single figure of the former (230) and the two sets of sketch subjects from Shakespeare of the latter (217 and 220) are quite enough to show the quality of the men; and we need not mention the charming flower and fruit pieces of Helen C. Angell, Marian Chase, and Mrs. William Duffield.

The Royal Academy Exhibition opens to the public on Monday next; but, thanks to the council for the privilege of the press-day, we are able, in common with our contemporaries, to comment this Saturday on several of the more important pictures. The present Number also contains an engraving and some account of the Grosvenor Gallery, which was opened on Tuesday.

The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst, in consideration of his meritorious labours for the revival of the art of painting on glass.

The city of Antwerp has decided upon erecting a monument to the memory of Rubens, the painter, and the Municipal Council has voted a sum of 500,000f. for that purpose.

Professor von Werner has received 75,000 marks as an honorarium for his great picture of the proclamation of the

German Empire at Versailles, which was presented lately by the German Sovereigns to the Emperor William.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, last Monday, Dr. H. Schliemann was presented with his diploma of election as an honorary and corresponding member. Dr. Schliemann gave an address on the architecture of ancient Troy; and Mr. Gladstone followed with some remarks on the same subject.

The Court of Common Council has passed a resolution that, with a view to encourage and develop research in art and science, it be referred to the library committee to take the necessary steps, once a year, to arrange a conversazione in the library of the Guildhall; the exhibition of objects of interest to be continued for one day subsequently.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SUDELEY.

The Right Hon. Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, third Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, died, on the 28th ult., at Toddington. His Lordship was born April 9, 1837, the eldest son of Thomas Charles, second Lord Sudeley, by Emma Elizabeth Alicia, his wife, second daughter of George Hay Dawkins - Penant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire. He received his education at Harrow, and, in 1854, entered the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired in 1863, with the rank of Captain. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery, Lord of the Manor of Toddington, and patron of five livings. He succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, in 1863, and, as he was never married, the title devolves on his Lordship's next brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, M.P. for Montgomery.

SIR DAVID MONRO.

Sir David Monro, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand, died on Feb. 15 last, at Newstead, Nelson, in that island. He was the fourth son of Dr. Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University, where he was educated and where he graduated M.D. in 1836. Having studied medicine in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, Sir David proceeded to New Zealand, and in 1849 became member of the Legislative Council of the province of New Munster. He afterwards sat in the first Parliament of the colony, and was for some years Speaker. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1866. He married, in 1845, Dinah, daughter of John Secker, Esq., of Widford, Oxfordshire.

MR. MUNDY.

William Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Derbyshire, died on the 10th ult., aged seventy-five. The representative of one of the leading families in the Midlands, immediately descended from Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London 1522-3, Mr. Mundy inherited at the death of his father, Francis Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton, M.P. for Derbyshire in 1837, a very considerable estate, and held a prominent place in his native county, for the southern division of which he sat in Parliament from 1849 to 1857 and 1859 to 1865. In 1843 he served as High Sheriff. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He married, Oct. 28, 1830, Harriet Georgiana, eldest daughter of James Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, in the county of Dorset, by the Lady Harriet, his wife, daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and leaves a son, Francis Noel, born 1833.

MR. MUNSTER.

William F. Munster, Esq., formerly M.P. for Mallow, whose melancholy death by accident after the fire of St. Louis has been announced, was son of Henry Munster, Esq., who was returned for Mallow, but was after a few months unseated on petition. The gentleman whose death we record was born in 1849, and received his education at Stonyhurst, and at the London University, where he matriculated in 1871. He was returned for Mallow, in the Home Rule interest, in 1872, and retired from Parliament in 1874.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., J.P., Dean of Llandaff, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-five.

George Griffith, Esq., of Garn, Denbighshire, formerly Recorder of Denbigh, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-seven.

The Rev. Alfred Williams, M.A., Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the 26th ult., in his fifty-ninth year.

Lady Frances Catherine Pettitward, wife of Robert John Pettitward, Esq., of Great Finborough, Suffolk, and sister of the present Earl Nelson, on the 14th ult., aged fifty-one.

Captain John Thomson, Senior Paymaster-in-Chief of her Majesty's Navy, son of the late Rev. David Thomson, and grandson of Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart., on the 25th ult., at his residence, The Elysées, Emsworth.

George Cave, Esq., of Burfield House, Gloucestershire, J.P. and D.L., on the 14th ult., in his eightieth year. He was third son of the late Stephen Cave, Esq., of Cleve Hill, and uncle of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave.

Jemima Charlotte, Lady Watson, widow of Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart., of Wrattling Park, in the county of Cambridge, and eldest daughter of Charles G. Colleton, Esq., of Hames-hill, Berks, on the 16th ult., in her seventieth year.

Major-General Francis Elliot Voyle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in his sixty-second year. He entered the Indian Army in June, 1831, served against the Bheels in 1837, and in 1857 against the Gogaria rebels.

The Hon. Mrs. William Byron (Mary), wife of the Hon. and Rev. William Byron (uncle of Lord Byron) and daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard T. Kindersley, on the 26th ult., aged forty-two.

Mary, Lady Molesworth, widow of Sir Arscott Orry Molesworth, seventh Baronet, of Pencarrow, Cornwall, and mother of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1855, on the 16th ult., in her ninety-seventh year.

The Hon. Mrs. James Norton (Isabella), widow of the Hon. and Rev. James Norton (uncle of Lord Grantley), and only child of Thomas Lowndes, Esq., of Barrington Hall, Essex, on the 26th ult. Her eldest son, Robert Thomas, has assumed the additional prefix surname of Lowndes, and is married to Miss Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell Park.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E P V (Glasbury).—There is no Bishop on Q B 7th in the diagram of Problem No. 1724. Walker's treatise on the "Art of Chessplay" deals with the openings in the way suggested, but the book has been out of print for years past.

G F (Breslau).—Your letter has evidently been delayed in transmission. Your solution of No. 1726 is very full and accurate.

J F (Edinburgh).—We shall be very glad to receive and report on any games you may send us. Thanks for the inclosure.

W L (Leicester).—We are obliged for the problem. No. 1 requires further examination, but you shall have a report upon it in a week or two.

W G (Carrigles).—We cannot give you the information without reference, but shall endeavour to oblige you in the matter next week.

J C (Glasgow).—The problem, if it is correct, is fully up to the mark. Thanks.

T W (Liverpool).—A very interesting game. It shall appear in due course.

H BEVERMANN (Berlin), and COPPLING (Boulogne).—In Problem No. 1728, Black can play P to K 8th (Queening), in reply to Kt takes P, and if then White continues with Q takes Q, Black's answer is B to K 7th.

W H S (Manchester).—We do not undertake to decide questions relating to whist in this column.

B O C (Manchester).—The problem first received is too simple for our readers. The second batch shall be examined in due course.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence can address E A W, care of Mr. Robert Baker, Whitlam-road, Broomhill, Sheffield.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1729 received from C P D, E Burkhard, F O Welter, H Johnson, S L X, W B, and T R Wilson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1730 received from B Jefferys, C L, H Beermann, Oakley, G Crosby, F S Shenale, East Marden, W W Madden, Spalding, and Jane N.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1731 received from E Fran, H B, E L, G, R H Brooks, R-d Ink, Llanoy, Jolly, E Burkhard, Maggie Irwin, Triton, R Roughrad, Only Jones, Simplex, J Williams, B R Stone, W Alston, Tallyho, C L Sweeney, Cheltenham, Mariana, W W Whiston, H Beermann, Spalding, Isleworth, Reading-Room, C T B, R T King, E Worsley, N E D, Mechanic, Littlego, J S W, H Burgher, Leonora and Leon, S Western, O D, Tippet, Paul's Roost, Black Knight, Harrovian, L S B, J Wootton, American, T R Y, W Nelson, Long Stop, A G H, W Lee, C E, Hereward, Cant, W Leeson, J de Honsteyn, Fitzroy Chess Club, Coppland, Alice, Clive Chessy, J T Routledge, L J C, Edinburgh, P S Shenale, Oakley, F V P, W S B, Woolwich Chess Club, B Levy, G H V, E H H V, W W Madden, J E Morris, and H R W. This problem, as nearly all our correspondents have discovered, admits of a second solution.

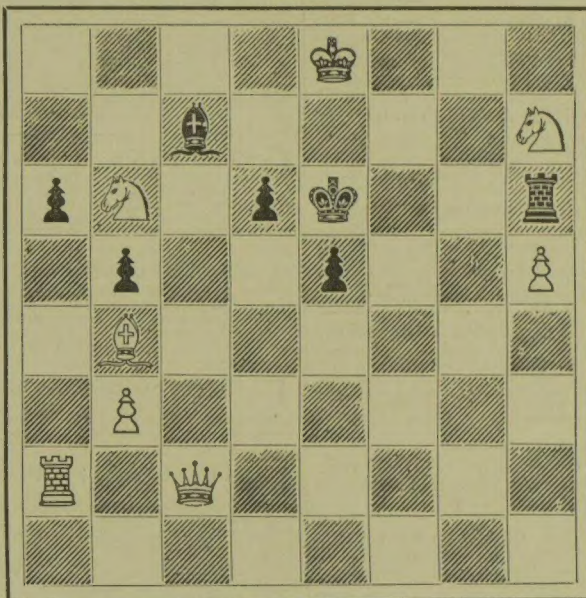
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1730.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 7th K to Q 4th 3. Mates accordingly.
2. Kt to Kt 5th Any move.

PROBLEM NO. 1733.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following very interesting Partie was played a few days ago between Mr. MACDONNELL and Herr GUNZBERG, a young Hungarian player, now residing in London.—(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Herr G.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Castles
6. P to Q R 4th
Probably the best move in this position.
7. Castles P to Q R 4th
8. B to K 3rd P to Q 3rd
9. B takes B B to K Kt 5th
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd
11. P to K R 3rd B takes Kt
12. Kt takes B Q to Q 3rd
13. K to R sq
There does not appear to be any immediate purpose in this move; but, as the sequel shows, the King would have been better posted at R 2nd.
14. Q to Kt 3rd Q R to Q sq
15. Q R to Q sq Kt to B 4th
16. P to Kt 3rd Kt takes P
17. K to Kt 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
18. B to Kt 5th R to Q 3rd
19. B takes Kt R takes B
20. Kt takes P Q takes Kt
21. K takes Kt P to Q B 5th
An excellent stroke, the effect of which
13. Q R to Q sq
14. Q to Kt 3rd
15. Q R to Q sq
16. P to Kt 3rd
17. K to Kt 2nd
18. B to Kt 5th
19. B takes Kt
20. Kt takes P
21. K takes Kt
22. Q to Kt 5th
23. Q to Q 7th
24. Q takes P
25. K to Kt 2nd
26. P to B 3rd
27. Q to Q 7th
28. R to Q 2nd
29. K R to B 2nd
30. Q to K 7th
31. P to K Kt 4th
32. P to Kt 5th
33. R to Q 8th
34. Q takes R (ch)
35. Q takes P (at Kt Q to K 3rd 4th)
36. Q to B 5th (ch)
37. K to Kt 3rd
38. R to R 2nd
White has conducted this difficult game with remarkable judgment. Here, however, we think he should have played 36. Q to Q Kt 5th.
38. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
39. Q takes Q
40. R to Q 2nd
and White resigned.

CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

An off-hand Skirmish between two strong Amateurs.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. Dick).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd
The young player may be told that White's last move, which resolves the opening into a variation of the Giucco Piano, is not nearly so effective as either 4. Kt to Kt 5th or 4. P to Q 4th.
5. P to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
6. Castles B to K Kt 5th
7. P to K R 3rd
The correct move here is 7. B to K 3rd.
8. B to K Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th
9. P to K Kt 4th P to K R 3rd
10. B to R 4th
White had here an opportunity of getting the best of the opening, which he failed to seize. Instead of retreating the B he should have played 10. B takes Kt, followed by 11. Kt takes Kt, and 12. Kt to Q 5th, with the better game.
11. P to K Kt 4th
and White resigned.

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. Dick).
11. B to Kt 3rd Kt takes Kt P
The sacrifice of the piece here, although it will not bear the test of analysis, tends to enliven the game.
12. Kt takes Kt Kt to B 3rd
13. Kt to B 3rd
14. Kt to K 2nd is obviously a better move.
15. P takes P P to K Kt 5th
16. K to Kt 2nd B takes P
17. Q to Q 2nd Kt to R 4th
18. Kt to R 2nd Q to B 5th (ch)
19. B takes Kt P takes B
20. K to B 3rd R takes Kt
21. K takes R
White should have retreated his King to K 2nd with some reserve. The move in the text enables Black to finish the game very prettily.
21. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
22. K to B 3rd Q to R 4th (ch)
23. K to Kt 2nd Q to Kt 5th (ch)
24. K to R 2nd P to B 6th,
and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual tournament of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, in which the competitors were divided into two classes, was brought to a conclusion last week. In class No. 1 Messrs. Pim, Melhado, and Woollett attained the principal places, and Messrs. Hassard, Garabaty, and Maxwell were successful in No. 2. The club, we are pleased to learn, is in a very flourishing condition, and a match against the Dawson-street Club, to be played immediately, is now being arranged.

The handicap tournament of the Liverpool Chess Club resulted in a victory for Mr. Allaire, who received the odds of pawn and move from the players of the first class. Mr. Cornelius Soul, who ranks among the first grade, carried off the second prize.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, of the Temple, London, and of Ochertyre, in Scotland, dated March 11, 1876, has been proved in London, and the personal effects sworn under £40,000. By the will, which is entirely in his own handwriting, he gives his valuable library in the Temple equally between the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., and Egerton Harcourt, Esq. He gives all his effects at Ochertyre to his successor there. Various other specific bequests are given to the Hon. Charles Gore, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; Hugh Adair, Esq.; the Rev. Henry Bull, and others. The will also contains pecuniary legacies of £1000 to each of his nephews in Scotland and to several of his godchildren, as well as to the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., Sir Francis Doyle, Colonel Goulburn, the Rev. Charles Gore, and others. All his servants are amply provided for, and the residue is given to his nephews, Ralph Dundas and William James Dundas, Esqs., who, together with Mr. Edmund Barlow, of Rutland-gate, are appointed trustees and executors. He gives to each of his executors legacies of £500. All the legacies and bequests are free of duty.

The will, dated May 5, 1875, of Mr. William Holland, distiller, late of Deptford-bridge, Kent, and of Clare Lodge, Perry-hill, Sydenham, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Jane Holland, the widow, George Canning Edwards, and Thomas William Marchant, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects, the lease of his residence, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and an annuity of £2000 so long as she remains his widow; on her second marriage she is to have, instead, an annuity of £500; to the Royal Kent Dispensary, £1000; to his housekeeper, Mary Downes, an annuity of £40 for life; to his two nephews and niece, the children of his late brother Thomas, £1000 each; to his executors, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Marchant, £500 each; and the residue of his property to all his children in equal shares.

The will, dated Jan. 25, 1864, of Mr. William Amédée Hammond, late of No. 47, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Amédée Hammond and George Hutchinson Hammond, the sons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Olympia Margaret Hammond, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses and carriages, his residence (with the stables attached), and £2000 per annum for life; and the rest of his property to his said sons.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 20, 1874, and Aug. 8, 1876, of Mr. Richard Nation, late of No. 4, Orchard-street, Portman-square, and of Westcombe Lodge, Hayes, who died on March 21 last, were proved on the 16th ult. by Henry Alfred Stephens, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Female Orphan Asylum, Grove-road, St. John's-wood (and £21 for a treat to the children), the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street (of which he was a governor), the Samaritan Institute or Hospital, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, and to the almshouses in St. John's-wood-terrace, for the endowment fund, £500 each, free of duty; to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Nation, who is already provided for by settlement, £1000; to his daughter Emily, £4000; to his daughters Annie, Mary, and Ellen, £6500; and there are other legacies. The remainder of his real and personal estate is settled upon his son Richard.

The will and codicil, dated July 13 and Dec. 8, 1874, of Mr. Arthur Ryland, J.P., late of the Linthurst-hill, Broms grove, Worcestershire, and of Birmingham, who died on March 23 last at Cannes, France, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Anna Smith Ryland, the widow, and Miss Frances Hannah Ryland, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After giving some legacies, the testator leaves the residue upon various trusts for his said wife and daughter.

The will, dated Jan. 8, 1873, of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher K.C.B., late of No. 6, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Charles Marryatt, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator leaves all his property to his sister, Mrs. Catharine Marryatt.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to William Manifold, late assistant-coxswain of the Arklow life-boat, and the thanks on vellum to John Montgomery, late coxswain of the Chichester Harbour life-boat, in acknowledgment of their long and gallant services in those life-boats in saving life from various shipwrecks. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were also voted to Mr. S. Richards, farmer, in testimony of his continued kind co-operation in forming one of the crew of the Cardigan life-boat whenever the boat was called out on occasions of shipwrecks. Rewards amounting to £308 were also granted to the crews of different life-boats for saving life on numerous occasions during the heavy gales of the past month, in which period they had been instrumental in saving seventy-eight lives, besides assisting to save two vessels from destruction. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum and £3 were voted to Captain John Smart, of the steamer Rio Banto, and £1 each to his crew of seven men, for saving three fishing-boats and their crews, consisting of twenty men, which had been overtaken by a sudden gale from the south-west, and were helplessly drifting away to sea off Glengad Head, in the county of Donegal, on Feb. 2. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1330 were ordered to be made on some of the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. It was reported that, at a public meeting recently held at the Liverpool Townhall, a gratifying presentation was made to the crews of the Liverpool life-boat belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and the New Brighton tubular life-boat of the institution. It consisted of a gold medal awarded by the Government of the United States of America to each survivor of the crews of those life-boats, and 600 dols. to the families of three of the Liverpool life-boatmen who perished while nobly succouring the crew of the American ship Ellen Southard, wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey during a very severe gale on Sept. 27, 1875. Reports were read from the inspectors of the institution on their recent visits to its life-boat stations.

With considerable display, the new works of the Margate Jetty were on Tuesday opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, who, with other civic magnates, went down by special train. The additional structure will afford, at the pier head, seats for 1200 persons.

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